ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,198—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1894.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4396	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5100	1000	R. F. Briscoe	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	300	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 18th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November. SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Rechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE on BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 13th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th October, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 23rd Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 20th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 18th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 18th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October, 1894. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Isherwood's Egyptian No. B, extra quality, Medium Size, Special Mild, expressly selected Leaves with fully developed fine delicate aroma. Per Tin Box of 100	7 0	7 14
Cope's Golden Clouds Cigarettes in Cardboard Boxes of 100	3 4	3 10
Cope's Golden Clouds Cigarettes in Airtight Tins of 50	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TOBACCOS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Player's Navy Cut Tobacco	½ lb. tin	1 2	1 4
,, ,, ,,	¼ ,,	2 4	2 8
Lambert and Butler's Navy Cut Tobacco	½ ,,	1 2	1 4
,, ,, May Blossom	½ ,,	1 2	1 4
Wills' Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye	½ lb. pkt.	1 0	1 2
,, ,, Virginia Shag	½ ,,	1 2	1 4
,, ,, Three Castles	½ ,,	1 4	1 7
,, "Excelsior" Tobacco, flake cut, for Pipes	½ ,,	1 2	1 4
,, ,, ,, long cut, for Cigarettes	½ ,,	1 2	1 4
Cope's Golden Cloud, cut ready for smoking	1 lb. tin	3 4	3 10
,, ,, ,, ,,	½ ,,	1 12	2 0
,, ,, ,, for Cigarettes	½ ,,	1 2	1 4
,, ,, ,, ,,	¼ ,,	2 3	2 7
Golden Flake Cavendish, Pioneer Brand, per lb.		2 10	2 15
,, ,, ,, ,,	½ lb.	1 5	1 8
,, Leaf, in cake for cutting	per lb.	1 14	2 2
Cavendish, in sticks	,,	1 4	1 7

(Special arrangements made with Coffee Shops, &c., for quantities.)

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PAPARIDINE.

Prepared by KEMP & Co., Ld.
A Specific for Flatulency.
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A boon to thousands.
Regulates the Liver.
Indigestion vanishes with its use.
Dyspepsia is no longer a terror.
Is Tonic as well as Curative.
Nothing better for Spleen.
Ensures prompt and easy digestion.
Testimonials received from all parts of India.
PRICE Rs. 2 per Bottle.

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SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET
GOLF
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TENNIS
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FISHING TACKLE.
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FIVES
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COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.

PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.

WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.

All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.

We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.

Price As. 12 per doz. Syrup Waters Re. 1 per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!

OVER a HUNDRED PACKAGES have just been Unpacked, and all our Various Departments have now been most completely Replenished with New Goods.

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THE CHOICE OF MATERIALS PRODUCED THIS SEASON:—

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HIGH CLASS STYLISH GOODS.

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1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
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4.—BECAUSE the Delivery of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

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McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27 0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL .....from	33 0
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ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

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We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

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and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

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Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
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With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

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IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY,
But an Imitation is seldom if ever equal to the Original.
This is especially true in the case of

PHENYLE,

Of which there are at present a number of WORTHLESS IMITATIONS being sold in the Bombay Presidency.

OBSERVE, THEREFORE,

That each Bottle bears the Title.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,

On the Label, as well as our Name and Address as SOLE AGENTS for the BOMBAY and MADRAS PRESIDENCIES.

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THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

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Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
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Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
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Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
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For Dress.
Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout.
Six for Rs. 33.

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The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
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SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours.
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SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
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CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "SAFARI," arrived from ZANZIBAR via LAMU and MOMBASSA, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every Morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No Claims will be admitted after the Vessel has left the Port, and after removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 17th October, 1894.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 45 per Whole and Rs. 11¼ per Quarter Share, for the year ending 30th June, 1894, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 22nd October instant, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose Names stood on the Register on the 6th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
ઠાકરસી મુલજીની કું૦
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th October, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 393-26592 OF 1893.

ISMAIL SOOBHAN .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

DAWOOD bin BALUM ABU bin BALUM and MADINABAI, Widow, ZOOLIKHABAI JAINABAI and AZOOBAI, Minor Daughters, and ABDULA BALUM, a Minor Son, by their Guardian ad litem MADINABAI, legal Heirs and Representatives of the late BALUM KARIM, Deceased.....Defendants.

WHEREAS in Pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of Immoveable Property, dated 2nd Day of October, 1894, the Sheriff has been directed to Sell all the right, title and interest of the Defendants abovenamed in the following Property at the instance of the Plaintiff:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, being and forming portion of a larger plot of land or ground, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Abdool Rehiman Guncootkar, the Fazandar thereof, as Pension and Tax land in two separate plots, that is to say one under Collector's old No. 6'8, and Collector's New No. 3944, old Survey Nos 2310, 2313, 2315, 2317, to 2324, 2331, 2338, 2821, 1819, 1855 to 1575, 1876, 1894 to 2215, &c., and New Survey Nos 3075, 3077, 3081, 3084, 3094, 3097 and 3098, and the other under Collector's old No. 669, and Collector's New No. 3015, and Old Survey Nos. 1563, 1562, 1529 1234, A 2267, 1721, 2264, 6-265, 2285 to 2294, to 2 95, 2407, 2309, 2297, 2999, 2296, 2307 to 309, 2297 to 2299, and New Survey Nos. 2295, 2305, 3097 and 3098, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and a privy standing on the said piece of land, situate, lying and being in Mohomed Khan Pakad Street, otherwise called Cavit Gully, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward B No. 150, and Street No. 30, and bounded as follows:—

That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Dewa Vani, on or towards the West by a privy belonging to the said house, and the property of Amrubhai, widow of Balaram Maratha, on or towards the South by the property of Yacoob Chopdar, and on or towards the East by the property of Jaffer Moorad, and which said house and premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendants or of some of them.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 5th Day of November, 1894, lodge in my Office a Statement verified by Oath or Solemn Affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 5th Day of October, 1894.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

"THE BEACON."

A SOCIETY PAPER—
EDITED BY ROBERT HAWTHORNE.

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Illustrated Articles descriptive of the London Fashions, suitable to India at the time of writing, contributed by a Lady moving in the best Society at Home.

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ADVERTISEMENTS ARE READ

and Answered. This being an entertaining FIN DE SIECLE Journal, it is likely to be passed from hand to hand, and therefore it might be calculated, that it comes under the observation of many thousands of persons.

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"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

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PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 140,000.

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ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 176 OF 1893.

NARAYEN RAGHUNATH .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VINAYEKRAO BHASKERJEE, MORESHWAR VINAYEKRAO, DNYANESHWAR VINAYEKRAO, KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, GUNPATRAO KESHOWRAO, SUNDERRAO KESHOWRAO, SHAMRAO KESHOWRAO (minor), MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, JUGGANNATH MADHOWRAO, BAPUBAI alias PARVATIBAI ANANDRAO BHASKERJEE, BALKRUSTNA ANANDRAO, BAJIRAO ANANDRAO, GUJANAN BALKRUSTNA (minor), SOONDERRAO BAJIRAO (minor), SONDRABAI, NARAYEN RAMKRISHNA, RAKHMABAI, GUNPAT WITTOBA, YESHWANT WITTOBA, WASSOODEV CRISHNARAO and GOVINDRAO WASSOODEV.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing Date the Ninth Day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in one Lot, before George Haughton Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th Day of November, 1894, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants one to seven inclusive or any of them in the land and building situate on the South side of and fronting the passage forming part of the said premises and leading to the said premises from the Portuguese Church Street, Bhooleshwar, without the Fort, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, whereof six hundred and forty-three square yards part thereof are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 140, New No. A-1250, Old Survey No. 290, and New Survey No. 3-423, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee, and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Edwardes, Jones & Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th Day of September, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
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TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Kurrachee Ice Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5 p m.
Mr. Nagarkar's Lecture on "America," Framjee Hall, 6 p.m.
Music at the Gymkhana Sports, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mahanadi and King Arthur entered the dock on Monday, and the steamers Safari and Avoca yester day; the steamer Ponani left it on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer City of Agra entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Pachumba yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rohilla will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

THE MEMONWADA FAIR.—The annual Memonwada Fair commences from to-day, and will continue for seven successive days.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE POOR BOX.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledged, with thanks, the sum of Rs. 55, sent as a contribution towards the poor box by Mr. Pestonjee Dorabjee Adarianwalla.

AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS—Mr. B. B. Nagarkar will deliver a lecture on "The Political Ideals of American Commonwealth," at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 7 p.m., to-day, when Mr. Abdoolla Meherally Dharamsi will preside.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Oomerkhan Oosmankhan, a labourer, employed on board the steamer Nerbudda, had his right hand accidentally jammed between the ship's side and the gangway while at work on Monday morning. He was taken to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, and after treatment was allowed to go home.

REPORTED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Haji Hooseinalli, a dealer in fire-wood, residing at Junjeeker Street, and having his depot, at Cassia Moholla, has made a report to the police that, during his absence from home on Saturday, his Malabaree servant, named Abdul Rahiman, opened a small cash-box with a duplicate key, and having abstracted currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 85, absconded.

BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the instance of Inspector Didarulla of the Abkari Department, Raja Pitamber, a servant to a tobacco licensee at Jail Road, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with selling ganja worth two pice without a license. Accused, who was arrested in the act of committing the offence, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

DEATH OF MRS. SHAPURJEE EDULJEE CHINOY.—We regret to learn by telegram from Hyderabad of the death of Bai Mithibai, wife of Mr. Shapurjee Eduljee Chinoy, which took place in that city early yesterday morning. Mr. Shapurjee is a man of great influence in Hyderabad, and is well known and highly esteemed among his co-religionists in Bombay and the Deccan. Much sympathy will be felt for him at this domestic bereavement throughout his community.

ROBBING HIS MASTER.—Kurrimkhan Khodabux, who arrived in Bombay about five days ago from Mauritius, and has been putting up on the second floor of a house, at Nagdevi Street, has reported to the police, that his servant, Mahomed Hoosein, who had accompanied him from Mauritius, absconded on Sunday, after having committed theft of Rs. 300 in currency notes and cash, from two bags which were kept hanging on nails in his room. The servant is being searched for by the police.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bn. Infantry will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	Fan of the Fair ... Kappey.
Overture	Mirella ... Gounod.
Valse	A Maid of Kent ... Lowthian.
Selection	Rose of Castille ... Kappey.
Largo	Xerxes ... Handel.
Galop!	Rotten Row ... Keler Bela.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

UTILISING AN USED STAMP.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Framjee Bhicajee, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Kanjee Prabat, Chapsee Prabat, and Dewsee Prabat, three Hindus, with fraudulently using a one-anna receipt stamp on or about the 2nd February last, knowing it to have been already used, and thereby causing loss to Government. The case was adjourned to enable the Public Prosecutor to be present to conduct the prosecution, and the accused were liberated on bail.

MAHIM FOOTBALL CLUB.—The final match between the two teams of the above club, designated Whites and Stripes, under the captaincy of Mr. J. E. D'Mello and Mr. E. G. Coelho, respectively, was played off on the Mahim Green facing the sea, on the 14th instant, in the presence of a fairly large gathering of spectators. Punctually to time the ball was put in play by the Stripes. Much could not be expected out of the game, as football has only been introduced this year. The match closed in favour of the Whites by one goal to nil, the winners being loudly cheered at the cessation of play.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Syed Goolam Badshah, a Pathan, who lately arrived in Bombay from Australia, and has been temporarily putting up at Carroll Road, reported to the police, on Monday morning, the theft of a waistcoat, in the pockets of which were eight sovereigns, two silver English watches, and Rs. 116 in cash, in all collectively valued at Rs. 519. It appears that on the night of Sunday last complainant went to sleep on a cot on the road in front of his house, and having placed the waistcoat under his pillow, fell asleep. On getting up at 6 o'clock, on the following morning, he found the waistcoat with the property missing. The police immediately instituted an inquiry, which resulted in the recovery of the waistcoat with the two silver watches and a small portion of the cash, collectively valued at Rs. 141-15, from underneath the floor of a shop, which is situated at a distance of about two hundred yards from the place where complainant was sleeping. Inquiries regarding the remainder of the stolen property are being made by the police.

ROBBING A DEAD MENDICANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gungaram Nundram, a mendicant, aged forty-five years, and Mathoora Prasad Ramdayal, a rent collector, aged thirty-eight years, were charged at the instance of inspector Holdway before Mr. E. Wilkins, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of gold neck ornaments, of the value of Rs. 200, and one silver chain, of the value of Rs. 25, the property of Motiram Nunderlal, a mendicant, residing at the 2nd Lane Coombarwada. It appears that complainant and accused live in one chawl, but in separate rooms. On the afternoon of Friday last complainant, in company with his young sister, went out begging in the town, leaving their aged father in the room. Shortly after their departure the old man died, he having been suffering from illness for some time past. A few minutes after this occurrence, the two accused entered the room, and finding the old mendicant dead and his two children away, jumped over a cane basket, which was placed over an idol and which contained the entire property of the deceased mendicant. The two men at once opened the basket and having abstracted the ornaments, left the room and buried the booty underneath the floor of their room. In the evening, complainant and his sister returned home, and finding the property missing from the basket, made a report to Inspector Holdway, who upon enquiry arrested both the men and recovered the whole of the stolen property. The magisrate convicted the two men and sentenced each of them to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEFAMATION VS. ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, W. R. Bean, of the Fire Brigade, charged James Dodds with defamation, while the latter charged the former with assault. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for Mr. Dodds, while Mr. Dadachanjee, pleader, represented Mr. Bean. The case for Mr. Dodds was that on the 22nd ultimo, while he was in a cigar shop, kept by a Parsee, near the Crawford Markets, Mr. Bean came in and dealt him some blows on his head, thereby causing severe injuries. Mrs. Dodds and the shop-keeper were called as witnesses. Mr. Bean in defending himself stated that Mr. Dodds had spoken some defamatory words in regard to him before Messrs. Macartney and Redcliff, two gentlemen belonging to the Municipal Fire Brigade, the defamation being to the effect that he was a great drunkard, and that he received from him (Mr. Dodds) Rs. 30 per mensem for his boarding, out of which he got boarding worth Rs. 15 only, while the remaining was spent by Mr. Bean in drinking. Labouring under this provocation, he met Mr. Dodds on the day in question, and asked him to apologize, which Mr. Dodds, refusing to do, he struck him on the chest. After hearing the evidence, the magistrate said that there was no corroborative evidence to prove the defamation. He further stated that the defendant had received no such provocation as justified his assaulting Mr. Dodds in the manner he did. His Worship, therefore, fined him Rs. 20, and ordered the whole sum to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes charged Dharamdas Soonderji with misappropriating Rs. 2,978, belonging to Kersondas Lakmidas, a freight and insurance broker. The facts of the case were, that the accused was employed by the complainant as cashier, and as such all the cash invariably remained with him. On Sunday last, the cash-box was left with the complainant's partner. On the day before yesterday the complainant received certain information from Thackersey Gokuldas, in consequence of which he made inquiries about the cash he had left in the box. On enquiry he found that accused had disappeared, and with him also the cash. As no trace could be found of the accused, information was given to the police. On Sunday night, the accused was brought by a B. B. and C. I. R. policeman at the Court House Police Station, while the complainant was there. The accused had made his way to Dadar, and going to the Dadar railway station, purchased a second-class ticket for Baroda, and carefully looking up and down the station, ventured on to the platform. His movements roused the suspicion of the policeman, who questioned him. By his evasive answers he was at once arrested, and taken before the station-master. On being searched, the money was found with him. He stated that the money belonged to some one in Baroda, to whom he was carrying the same. The case was adjourned at this stage to enable the police to make further inquiries.

LECTURE AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—Last evening, at the Novelty Theatre, Mr. Bertram Keightley, the general secretary of the Indian section of the Theosophical Society, delivered an interesting lecture on the "Spiritual Life and its Ideals" before a fairly large audience. Mr. D. Gostling, C.E., occupied the chair, and among those present on the platform, or rather the stage, were some of the well-known supporters of Theosophy in the city, a few ladies being also present among the audience. The chairman, in introducing the lecturer, spoke of him in eulogistic terms as one who had spent as much as half-a-lakh of rupees in the furtherance of the cause of Theosophy in India, as one who had the cause deeply at heart, and who, to disseminate its tenets and principles, had travelled in India, Europe, Australia, and America. Mr. Keightley, who was very warmly received, then commenced his address. He said spiritual life meant the life of the man who knows God, and who, knowing God, has become one with God himself. The spiritual life was common to all religions which had acquired a hold and power over mankind; and had played a large part in history. In all religions, therefore, the characteristics of the spiritual life were the same. The lecturer, in illustration of his remarks, referred at intervals to the "Upanishads" and other Hindu Shastras. The spiritual man had three negative and three positive characteristics. He had no fear, no personal desire, and no separateness. Among his positive characteristics were an unshakable peace and calm; a perfect balance and equilibrium; and a self-forgetting love and compassion with all beings. At the close of the lecture, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Keightley.

CONFERRING SUPERNATURAL POWERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent McDermott, again brought up on remand and charged two Mahomedans, named Kalilulla Habiboola and Fakeerbhoy Moosaji, with administering stupefying drugs, viz., majum, to Pandu Govind, a Hindu, with intent to cause hurt and with committing theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 248 belonging to him. Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the first accused. From the evidence of complainant Pandoo, it appears, that about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th instant, the two accused met Pandoo, and gave him some medicine, which, they said, would confer on him supernatural powers. The same evening both the accused went to complainant's house, and took him to the Chowpatty Sea Face, where they induced him to remove his ornaments from his person, stating that the efficacy of the medicine, which they were about to administer would be greatly increased thereby. They then gave Pandoo a pill, and having gone through certain sham ceremony, asked him to swallow it. Complainant took the pill, and immediately afterwards the first accused on pretext of going to get some sand from the sea left them, taking the ornaments with him and disappeared. About an hour afterwards complainant became giddy and could not stand. He asked the second accused for the ornamentr as he wished to go home. The second accused replied that the ornaments were with the first accused and that the complainant should wait until his return, hereupon Pandoo became suspicious, and called out for help. A policeman, doing duty at the place immediately responded to the call and arrested the second accused, who was attempting to run away. Complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, he was found to be suffering from the effects of majum, a stupefying drug, and was detained under treatment. The first accused was arrested on the following morning and was identified by complainant. At the close of complainant's examination-in-chief, Mr. Sealy asked whether the case would be committed to the Sessions or be disposed of summarily. Mr. Hamilton said that he could not say at that stage, and Mr. Sealy reserved the cross-examination of the witness. Ragoo Luximon, a seller of ganja and majum, deposed that about four or five days ago the first accused purchased from his shop two pice worth of majum. The case was then adjourned till Saturday next.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. COTTON.

THE following is the second forecast of the cotton crop of the N.-W. P. & Oudh for 1894:—

The rains in August and the earlier part of September were continuous and heavy; weeding was impeded and flowers are reported to have suffered from the heavy rain. In the second half of September the rain-fall was generally light and weeding was properly done. The prospects have improved and pods are beginning to form. The area under cotton is less than was originally estimated; and in the bulletins received for September it has been estimated at 20 per cent. less than the normal area. Taking 100 to denote a full average crop, the average condition of the crop in each division of the provinces is as follows:—

Divisions.	Average condition.
Meerut	70
Rohilkhand	55
Agra	62
Allahabad	62
Benares	56
Gorakhpur	62
Oudh	50

A LEARNED German writer, recently deceased, Herr Schultz, wrote shortly before his death a history of cosmetics. Herr Schultz traced the fashion, said to survive to this day among certain members of the female sex, of artificially reddening the face. It was not in order to appear beautiful that the primeval savage smeared his countenance with red ochre, but to inspire terror in the breasts of his enemies. This artful device probably had the desired effect, for we are told that as the raddled ones prevailed in war, they became the favourites of the opposite sex, and by degrees a red face came to be considered as a beauty in itself. In the course of his treatise, Herr Schultz seriously affirmed that in Fiji the people used to paint their bodies on the day their taxes had to be paid, and that that day was observed as a day of general rejoicing!

A CORRESPONDENT writes with reference to the non-appearance of the "aerial castle" at the Antwerp Exhibition:—"When in Antwerp a couple of months ago I looked for the balloon, and, failing to find it, I made inquiries of the landlord at the hotel where I was staying. His statement was that the balloon had actually been prepared, and that three attempts were made to raise it, but on each occasion it was found impossible, the 'official' explanation being that some damage had been done to the fabric, intentionally or otherwise. Whilst giving me this information, the landlord intimated, rather than said, that the authorities were not altogether sorry that 'accidents' had enabled them to leave in the background what threatened to prove rather a white elephant. It is impossible for me to say whether this is a correct explanation or not. Anyhow, I do not believe that a hoax was intended, but simply that the difficulties of the scheme proved greater than were anticipated. At any rate, this was the only omission from a very pretty, varied, and attractive exhibition."

So keen is the competition for entry into the army that it is estimated the greater number of the cadets now at Sandhurst will ultimately be compulsorily retired as majors if not as captains. The keenness of the competition is a striking testimony to the popularity of the army, but unfortunately it makes the prospects of those about to compete anything but good. There has never been a more serious block in promotion than at present, yet 101 vacancies at Sandhurst are to be competed for in November. To our minds it would be wiser to reduce the number of commissions offered for a time, the same as has been done with regard to the vacancies at Woolwich. Then matters would right themselves.

THE RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL LIFE OF AMERICA.

ON Saturday evening, Mr. Nagarkar delivered his third lecture, at the Framji Cowasji Hall, his subject being "Novel Movements and Experiments in Religious and Social Life of America." Dr. Bhalchandra was in the chair. Mr. Nagarkar said that one very fundamental difference between the Old World and the New is that the former is characterised by a spirit of conservatism, and the latter by one of freedom and progress. Each of these had its own concomitant dangers. On the one hand, if the spirit of conservatism sometimes led the people to be utterly unwilling to accept new ideas and new notions, the love of liberty and progress also, on the other hand, had often landed men into chimerical ideas and fanciful notions of social well-being and national welfare. The history of American thought is a living illustration of the second kind of danger. It is a strange study to observe how religious movements, the most erratic and the wildest social theories have been advocated, and tried in the midst of the American people. Most of the advocates and promoters of such social and religious theories have been well-meaning persons, and if their cherished plans have failed, it is simply because they were sadly wanting in the elements of truth and stability. The most interesting of such movements was the experiment of Communism. This idea originated with Robert Owen, a well-known thinker of America. He was a benevolent despot, but his theories of society compelled him to abdicate authority and leave all Government to the popular will. The great aim of Communism was the accomplishment of the well-being of the community, the sole means to be used being the well of the majority. The rights of the individual must sink before the rights of the community. The promoters of the theory organised themselves into a community, and started a small village, called "New Harmony," in the Province of Indiana, with a view to execute their theory into practical life. They did not believe in having a leader: the popular will was their sole authority. The affairs of this small community used to be freely discussed in open meetings. So while the seed-time was at hand these members of free community made long speeches, and discussed and debated until they found that the seed-time had passed away and they had no harvest. Mere discussion cannot feed even a free people, and so they had to close their free debates and wind up "New Harmony." Thus the experiment of Communism failed because it was miserably wanting in the elements of order and discipline. Communism was closely followed by another movement, known as Individualism. It originated with Joshua Warren, who had been a pupil and follower of Robert Owen. He pondered over the failure of his master's system, and invented a new theory of society. The mainspring of this new scheme was "the sovereignty of the individual." He wanted to abolish all government, and all laws, political or ecclesiastical. According to this scheme the society should have no magistrates, no judges, and no police. If any of these were wanted, they would naturally be supplied by the law of demand and supply, but no organised institutions of them were necessary. Every form of service was voluntary. Public and private relation were liable to be contracted or dissolved according to the will of the contracting parties: they did not involve any moral obligations on the individuals concerned. Marriage relations were perfectly voluntary, and could be dissolved at any time at the will of the married parties. Also a man could marry as many wives as he wished, provided he was able to support them; a woman also was free to marry as many men as she chose. In fact, the liberty of an individual was not to be limited or restricted on any side, or in any way; the only possible limitation upon it was that he should not encroach on the rights of other persons. "Cost the limit of price" was the foremost axiom in his political economy. On such principles as these a village was started a few miles from New York. It was called the "Modern Times." It struggled on for some time, but ultimately met the same fate as that of "New Harmony." A third such wild theory was "Perfectionism!" The main idea of this theory was that the matrimonial relations of the sexes are matters with which the laws of the State or Government have nothing to do. It advocated the doctrine of *free love*. Marriage as such, either civil or religious, was to be entirely annulled, and the only restriction of the relations between the sexes was in the way of defining and protecting the rights of children, so that the parties entering into such relations were responsible to see that their improvidence did not leave any burthen on the society. One Elder Noyes, on the basis, started a society somewhere in Vermont from which place he was driven away by persecution into the more liberal State of New York! Here he lived and preached for some time, but ultimately found that the world at large was not yet prepared for even a consideration of such a perfect theory of society, which died an obscure death. The height of these absurdities was reached when a certain "party of progress" arose, and opposed every thing that was old, simply because it was old! They were called Come-outers from the circumstance that they were for *coming out* of the *old* and entering into the new in everything. They were opposed to churches, magistrates, judges or juries—in fact, to every social institution and all such institutions they called "arbitrary or Conventional." Some of these men of *progress* went "so far in their fight with civilization as to go without clothes, which they declared to be a social bondage unworthy of free men and philosophers." Turning to a brief consideration of a few of novel religious movements of America, Mr. Nagarkar said that the most widely-spread of these quasi-religious movements was "Spiritualism." According to its more generally-accepted significance, the term Spiritualist means one who believes that the spirits of the dead hold communion with the living through their senses. It is, indeed, very remarkable that amongst a people who are proverbial for being strongly materialistic in their ideas and notions, as also for their love of practical science and scientific investigations, there should be found such a large percentage of men and women who place their implicit belief in all the wild vagaries that are associated with Spiritualism. On the part of some the ardent belief on Spiritualism and practice of its rites seem to have inflamed their imagination, incapacitated them from taking any interest in the affairs of this world, and well-nigh plunged them into a restless and useless idleness. Twin-sister to Spiritualism, and yet assuming a position of strong antagonism to it, is the belief in Christian science, or metaphysical healing. One Mary Baker Eddy is the high-priestess, and the prime originator of this form of belief. She began to teach it about the year 1866. In less than a generation it has gathered round it thousands of believers. The main idea of Christian science is that there is no such thing as sickness and disease: it is all an affection of the mind. That what is popularly known as disease can be cured even in these days by the power of faith just as it used to be in the times of Christ. They hold that the "so-called" science of medicine is purposeless and unmeaning, if not mischievous! But none of these beliefs in occultism and spirit phenomena can equal that most phantastic and ludicrous form of faith, known as Mormonism. The people of this form of faith call themselves Christians. They accept the Old and the New Testament; but in addition to that believe that in this 19th century in the year 1827 A.D. on the soil of the United States a New Revelation has been sent by God through his chosen Prophet Joseph Smith. In the above year, it is alleged under Heaven's inspiration and the guidance of an angel Joseph Smith, found under the earth the "Book of the Mormons," in the form of golden plates. Prophet Smith founded his new Church in the year 1830 A. D., and in 1844 he was killed by a mob in a jail, where he had been awaiting his trial on the charge of treason against the United States. Nevertheless his movement under the able leadership of a most powerful and ambitious apostle named Brigam Young, gained great strength, and grew very rapidly. The City of Saltlake, in the State of Utah, is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley, and is one of the finest cities in the States. The theology of this sect is the crudest that one can imagine. Their most characteristic teaching is that of polygamy or plurality of wives. They teach that both the Old and New Testament inculcate polygamy, and so they live up to that teaching in their life, thereby incurring untold persecution from the State and the people of their country. Mormons believe in baptism by proxy, and also baptism for the salvation of the souls of the dead and the departed. There are several other novel movements in the United States, including "The Society of Saints," "Apostolic Christians," and "Fruitarians"—who live on fruits, and fruits only—such as apples, oranges, &c., and dry nuts of every kind. According to them bread is not the staff of life, but of *death*. Surely, there is no limit to the vagaries of the human mind. Rightly understood all these peculiar beliefs have some elements of truth in them—and have a great many lessons to teach—the most prominent of them being that the pendulum of the human mind is so apt to run from one extreme to the other, and therefore our great duty in life as sensible, rational human beings is always to keep it in its normal position, avoiding either extremes. This evening, Mr. Nagarkar gives his fourth lecture on the "Political Ideals of the American Commonwealth."

SAVES TIME AND MONEY.—Monk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold bronchitis and other Pulmonary diseases, acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind Pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS & Co.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the Governor-General of India met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, (11th inst.) when there were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, P.C., LL.D., G.M.S.I. G.M.I.E., presiding, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I., His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., the Hon'ble Sir A.E. Miller, Kt., Q.C., Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, K.C.B., R.A., Sir C.B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., J. Westland, C.S.I., Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. and Baba Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Brackenbury moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Articles of War for the government of Her Majesty's Indian Forces be taken into consideration. He said:—"The passing by Parliament of the Madras and Bombay Armies Act, transferring certain powers hitherto exercised by the Governments of Madras and Bombay to the Government of India, and abolishing the offices of Presidential Commanders-in-Chief from a date to be determined by the Governor-General in Council, has made it imperative upon us to amend the Indian Articles of War so as to cause them to correspond from the same date with that Act. These Articles of War date from 1869, and experience of a quarter of a century has shown that they are capable of, and require, amendment in several points.

"The Bill now before us is the outcome of long and mature deliberation between Army Head-Quarters, the Judge Advocate-General in India, the Legislative Department, and the Military Department of the Government of India. The Bill was referred to Local Governments for opinion, and all the suggestions made by them were fully considered by the Select Committee, on which there served the Commander-in-Chief, the Legal and Military Members of Your Excellency's Council, and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Home Department, while the Judge Advocate-General attended the meetings of the Committee in order that we might consult him on any points that might arise.

"The Statement of Objects and Reasons, which I laid before Council when introducing this Bill, went fully into the causes of most of the alterations in the existing law proposed in the Bill. The Report of the Select Committee has explained the amendments to the Bill made by that Committee, upon all of which we were unanimously agreed; and I think it is unnecessary for me to do more than briefly to call attention to some of the chief changes which the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, makes in the existing Articles of War.

"First, as regards offences punishable under this Act Practically no new offences have been created: but some of the offences punishable under the Articles of War have been more clearly defined, and power has been given under this Bill for a soldier who commits certain grave offences involving violence against any person subject to military law to be tried by a court-martial instead of, as heretofore, exclusively by an ordinary criminal court; but power is reserved to any criminal court having jurisdiction to require the prescribed military authority at his option to deliver over the offender to the nearest magistrate to be proceeded against according to civil law, or to postpone proceedings pending reference to the Governor-General in Council.

"As regards courts-martial, great simplification has been made by the reduction of their number from eight, or in reality, if we include sub-divisions, from ten, to five; and the imprisonment which it is in the power of a District Court-Martial to award has been extended from one to two years, the amount which can be awarded by a District Court-Martial under the Army Act.

"There will now ordinarily be three kinds of courts-martial, namely, the General Court-Martial, the District Court-Martial and the Regimental Court-Martial, the powers of each of which are strictly defined; and there will be two kinds of extraordinary Courts-Martial, namely the Summary General Court-Martial, which corresponds to the Field General Court-Martial of the Army Act and takes the place of the Detachment General Court-Martial of the existing Articles of War, and the Summary Court-Martial, which already exists and which is an institution peculiar to Indian military law. But whereas under the existing Articles of War a Summary Court-Martial held by an officer commanding a regiment or corps could pass any sentence not exceeding that awardable by a District Court-Martial, such court-martial cannot under this Bill pass a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one year. And provision is made that if the officer holding the trial is of less than five years' service he shall not, except on active service, carry into effect any sentence until it has received the approval of a superior military officer.

"In the existing Articles of War there are certain differences between courts-martial appointed under an Order in Council and other courts-martial; all such differences are by this Bill abolished. In the event of the Governor-General in Council thinking it necessary to order a court-martial to be held for any particular purpose, his orders would issue to the Commander-in-Chief in India to convene a court-martial for that purpose and the court-martial would be held under the ordinary procedure. The difference between the two classes of proceedings originally arose out of an Act passed during the Mutiny, which empowered the Governor-General in Council to give general power to officers commanding stations and detached forces in India to hold courts-martial and to carry out the sentences of those courts. Under the Bill now before Council the Governor-General in Council can empower any officer to hold a Summary-General Court-Martial, but there will be no difference between its proceedings and those of any other Summary General Court-Martial convened by an officer empowered by the Commander-in-Chief or by the General Officer of the Command. And any officer commanding any detached portion of Her Majesty's troops on active service can convene a Summary-General Court-Martial, when in his opinion it is not practicable, with due regard to discipline and the exigencies of the service that the offence should be tried by an ordinary General Court-Matrial. And the term 'when upon active service' means, under the definitions in this Bill, the time during which the officer is attached to or forms part of a force which is engaged in operations against an enemy, or is engaged in military operations in, or is on the line of march to, a country or place wholly or partly occupied by an enemy, or is in military occupation of any foreign country, while again the term 'enemy' includes all armed mutineers, armed rebels, armed rioters and pirates.

"It will be seen, therefore, that under the Bill now before Council ample provision is made for such stern measures of discipline as may be necessary not only in time of foreign war but in time of internal revolt.

"There is only one other point in the Bill to which I think it is necessary to call attention. Under the existing Articles of War persons under this Act, together with their arms, horses, clothes, equipment, regimental accoutrements and necessaries, are protected from arrest or seizure for debt so long as they belong to the army. That provision has now been extended to the Indian Reserve Forces, which did not exist when the present Articles of War were framed. But this privilege is only extended to them when called out for, or engaged upon, or returning from, training or service."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller said:—"I have a number of small amendments to move with regard to this Bill, and with Your Excellency's permission, unless any Member of Council desires that they should be taken separately, I think it would be convenient to explain them all at once, in which case it will only be necessary to put one motion. The proposed amendments, as they stand on the notice-paper, are as follows:

that the world 'and' at the end of clause (21) of Part I, clause (*a*), as substituted by section 4 of the Bill, as amended, be omitted;

that the following be inserted as clause (22) of the same Part, namely:

'(22) "offence" means any act or omission punishable under these Articles and includes a civil offence as hereinbefore defined. and';

that the present clause (22) be numbered (23);

and that in clause (23) as so renumbered the words 'and not herein otherwise defined' be inserted after the word 'Articles';

that in article 47 (*a*) as substituted by section 16 of the Bill, as amended, the words 'makes away with' be inserted after the word 'injures';

that in section 30 of the Bill, as amended, the figures '83' be inserted before the figures '84,' and that the following be inserted as article 83 after the word 'namely' in that section, namely:

'Article 83.—A regimental court-martial may be appointed by the officer commanding any corps or department or detachment thereof, or by any officer when in command of two or more corps or departments or detachments thereof';

that in article 117 (*l*), as substituted by section 42 of the Bill, as amended, the word 'military' be omitted;

that to section 56 of the Bill, as amended, the following be added, namely:

'and in the same paragraph, for the words "any Presidency" the words "a command" shall be substituted.

"The first amendment is an addition to the interpretation-clause of the Bill. On examination of the Bill it appeared that the word 'offence,' if not otherwise explained, might probably have been held to mean an offence as defined in the Indian Penal Code. In this Bill it includes a number of military offences which would not be offences under the Indian Penal Code, and therefore it was thought necessary to insert a special definition of this word 'offence' under these Articles, so that it should extend to what might be described as a military offence as well as a civil offence, that is, an offence under the Indian Penal Code. Then clause (23), which provides that the words 'not herein otherwise defined, shall be interpreted as they are interpreted in the Penal Code, has to be somewhat altered with the object of showing clearly that the new definition of 'offence' is intended to override the definition in the Code.

"Then, as regards article 47 (*a*), which provided for the punishment of a soldier who 'designedly or through neglect kills, injures or loses his horse, or ill-treats any animal used in the public service,' it was suggested that the words 'makes away with' might be inserted because they might well meet a case which the word 'loses' already in the Act does not sufficiently cover, and it was thought desirable that there should be no doubt about such a case being properly covered in the Bill.

"Then it appeared that accidentally, in the simplification of the various kinds of courts-martial, power to convene a Regimental Court-Martial had been more restricted than under the ordinary Act; and I propose, with the consent of the Council, to alter article 83 so as to enable the same class of officers who can at present convene a Regimental Court-Martiol still to convene it. This merely gets rid of a quite accidental limitation which I do not think was in the mind of the Select Committee at the time when the Bill was considered by them.

"The fourth amendment is to leave out the word 'military' in article 117 (*l*). It is the only place in the Bill where the expression 'military offence' occurs, and it cannot be seriously intended to confine the clause to military offences, because it provides that when a man has been convicted of a military offence then the court-martial is to inquire into previous convictions with a view to determining the punishment. It is quite clear that, whether the offence is purely military or of an ordinary kind, the question of examination into previous convictions is equally important and pertinent.

"The last amendment I have to notice is in section 56, and is merely the result of a pure accident. The words 'any Presidency,' which occur in many places throughout the existing Act, it has been necessary in consequence of a recent change in the law to alter into 'a Command.' The expression has been left standing in one place merely because it had been overlooked, and it is desirable that the oversight should be remedied.

"I think I have now sufficiently explained the object of the various amendments, and I would ask Your Excellency to put the motion to the Council."

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Brackenbury said that he accepted all the amendments.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Brackenbury moved that the Bill, as now amended, be passed. He said:—"I confidently commend it to Council. It will simplify the proceedings of military justice. It in no way interferes with the existing rights of the Native officers and soldiers of the Indian army; it in some respects gives them increased protection; and it makes clear many points which were hitherto more or less involved in doubt."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REPEALING AND AMENDING (ARMY) BILL.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Brackenbury also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend certain enactments relating to the Army be taken into consideration. He said:—"The Select Committee has only made one purely verbal amendment, and the Bill itself contains nothing but formal amendments to Acts to make them correspond with the Madras and Bombay Armies Act which has been passed by Parliament.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Brackenbury also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Burma Municipal Act, 1884, be taken into consideration. He said:—"It will be in the recollection of the Council that this is a small Bill, introduced for the purpose of enabling the Municipality of Rangoon to pay its way. Their proposal was that, whereas at present they are only able to impose a house-tax at a maximum rate of 5 per cent. on the value of the property within the Municipality, they should be enabled to raise that to 10 per cent., and the only question really before the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred was whether they should be permitted to raise the house-tax to a maximum of 10 per cent., or whether any lower maximum between the figures 5 and 10 would be sufficient for the purpose. The Committee were desirous of raising the house-tax to as high a figure as they could be permitted to do, in order that the very perfect form of scavenging which I understand they have adopted might be carried out without its being necessary to impose so heavy a tax as would be necessary if that system of scavenging was to pay its own way. The Committee, however, to which the Bill was referred thought that, having regard to the fact that the existing law enabled the Municipality to impose any tax whatever which was necessary for the purpose of making the scavenging pay its own way, such a scavenging-tax ought to be imposed as would cover the whole expenditure; but, when we came to consider the other figures, it appeared that a house-tax of 8 per cent, would be insufficient to meet the rest of the general expenditure, and considering that this is after all only a temporary measure, and that the whole question of legislation with regard to the Municipalities of Burma is intended to be undertaken in the near future, the Committee thought that the Municipality of Rangoon might in the meantime be permitted to raise the tax to the 10 per cent. which they asked for, and it is not proposed to insert any lower figure. It appeared, however, that the Bill as introduced would have enabled every Municipality in Burma to raise its house-tax to 10 per cent. if they thought fit, and, as that was never intended, the only Municipality that has any difficulty in the matter so far as we know being that of Rangoon, the Committee have altered the Bill so as to confine the extended power to the Rangoon Municipality."

The Hon'ble Sir Anthony MacDonnell said:—"My Lord, as a member of the Select Committee I wish to support what the Hon'ble Sir Alexender Miller has said in regard to the enhancement of the house-tax to 10 per cent. That percentage was agreed to because the percentage to be adopted now is a matter of a transient nature. When we have to consider the farther and more extended scheme of legislation for Rangoon, it will be open to the Council again to consider whether 10 per cent. or any lower percentage is a proper one to take. I say this because I understand that by a considerable body of opinion in the Municipal Committee of Rangoon 10 per cent. is regarded as too high. We did not consider ourselves justified in going against the recommendation of the Local Government on that point now, but the Government has full discretion to reconsider the matter when it comes before us in connexion with the more extended legislation which is impending."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to and the Council adjourned till to-morow.

AFGHAN NEWS.

INFORMATION reaches us from Jellalabad that a sum of Rs. 14,000, with 700 "Miskals" of gold, which was being sent to merchants of Peshawar from Kabul, was stolen from the caravan near Budhkhak by Karu Khels; but the Amir was informed that the actual culprit in the case was the "Kiraiya-Kash" himself with some bad characters of Budhkhak. The "Kiraiya-Kash" was arrested, and on being dealt with "phana and kina" confessed his crime, and that a portion of the plunder was with his wife, but the greater part was with the people of Shinar-Kamrai, and Killai Shanan: whereupon 180 leading men of these villages were arrested and further enquiries are being made.

Of the 19 hakims arrested at Jellalabad on suspicion of being informers, three, named Muhammad Amin, Shah Nawaz and Haji Gamo, effected their escape from Kabul, reaching Peshawar *via* Korram on the 9th.

Shahzada Habibulla Jan, the son of the Amir, has appointed one Khoja Jan, Kohistani, as news-writer and political informer in the Punjab on his own behalf.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
(Wednesday October, 17).
Eve Saint Luke Evangelist.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
(Thursday, October 18.)
St. Luke Evangelist.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Cola

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their Office, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, on THURSDAY, the 25th Instant, at 1 p.m., by order of the Receiver in Suit No. 502, of 1891, the Shop and Confectionery Business carried on in the Sardar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, in the name and style of Messrs. Pearce and Co., as a going Concern, and also in a separate lot the Bakery at present carried on by the same firm, at Marine Cross Lane, with machinery, ovens, carts, &c.

Further particulars will be published shortly.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 17, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge goods stat on, about 600 bags and a quantity of loose grain sweepings, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case white embroidered net and muslin.
3 „ white jaconets.
5 bales grey shirtings.
4 „ grey yarn, No. 20.
1 case plush.

On account and at the risk of Jan Mahomed Rahim—
D H C—313—1 case colored velvet.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 17, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Yamani's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club—

7 cast horses belonging to the 2nd Bombay Lancers.

The above horses are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs BENNETT Co. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 do mail-phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
1 do victoria with removable coachbox.
1 strong bay Arab, 14-1, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 grey Arab pony, goes well in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

Under instructions from the Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the Crescent, opposite the Sailors' Home—

3 camp equipage tents.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Pali Road, Bandora, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, fancy glass table ornaments, a first-rate solid mahogany cottage piano, by Harold and Co., with glass insulators, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Dilmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Cawbay carpets, &c, the property of Dr. P G Paul, Retired Civil Surgeon to Burma Commission.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Bombay Tramway Co.'s stables, valuable teak and blackwood hotel furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, partition screens, table and hanging kerosine lamps, pictures, &c, the property of Mrs. H. B. GINGER.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Steam Flour Mill, behind the Victoria Garden, the Suprlus Machinery of the said Mill, in order to make room for larger machinery, consisting of—

5 Carter's 4 roller break mills, 20" by 9"
6 do. 4 do. smooth do. 24" by 9"
4 do. sieve purifiers.
2 Simon's gravity purifiers.
2 Carter's do. do.
11 do. 2 sheets centrifugal flour dressing machines.
4 do. 5 do. reels do.
1 zig-zag eureka warehouse wheat separator, by Howes and Ewell, No 3 size.
1 do. do. separator, wheat, No. 3, small size, by Howes and Ewell.
1 wheat washing machine, by Higginbottom and Stewart.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the MAHARANI ICE Co., Ld.

Under instructions of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property of the above-named Company, in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property, situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensors, shaftings, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, fitters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture scales, tools, &c. &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Chuhilias Lalcobhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, October 17, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 25 TONS DELHI BROWN RAPESEED.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dana Bunder, near the Musjid Station Bridge, in the Godown of Muccadum Khimjee Dawjee, by order of Sunkerdas Soniram, and on account and at the risk of Savatmull Savaldass—

25 tons Delhi brown rapeseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sirdar's building, Hummum Street, Fort, very valuable and neat substantial black and teak wood complete suites of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design, elegant chiffoniers and cabinet single and double almyars, pictures, &c.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rider, Malabar Hill, the valuable and artistic complete suits of dining, drawing, office and bed room furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, including screens, book-cases and presses made to order, superior porcelainware, rich glassware, best electro-plated-ware, flower vases and wall plates, first rate wind proof lamps, gas fittings and globes, Persian and English carpets, first-rate engravings and paintings, English and Paris-made table and cabinet ornaments, fancy gauze curtains, a double barrel cc. 12 bore Rifle by Reilly & Co., a light weapon, in good order, in case complete, large-size aviary with birds, a large collection of choice plants, such as varieties of rare ferns, anthurium, palms, crotons, begonias, roses and other flowering shrubs, fern house, &c., the property of F. YORKE SMITH, Esquire, Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The Garden will be sold, at 6-30 a.m., on the First Day of Sale.

Also a sweet-toned cottage piano, in good order, the property of the Hon. Mr. Lang.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Suit No. 636 of 1891.

Mohorumboo and 1 others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Adamally Farjoollabhai and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner appointed in the above Suit, Messrs CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction, on their respective Premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, the following valuable landed Properties :—

On TUESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1894, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazaadari ground, whereof Samsoodin Tyabji is Fazandar, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the West side of Bhoosari Mohalla, or Ballou Sarung Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Moosabhai Farzoollabhai, admeasuring 100 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Ward No. 152 and Street No. 220, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Bhoosaree Mohalla, or Ballou Sarung Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Mahmed Salley Dhooroo, and on or towards the south by the house of Khoja Hashum Manji.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1894, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, on the North side of Stable Street and Bapty Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward Nos. 892 and 740, and Streets Nos. 4 and 17, the said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4881, New No. 11,151, old survey No. 4589 and New survey No. 5723, containing by admeasurement 1,847 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by by the property of Beerjee Manjee, on the south by the Camateepora Cross Street, or Oonercarry Sewree Road, on the east by the vacant ground belonging to the Municipality of Bombay, and on the west by the property of Ebrahim Abdoolla Karim, partly by the Camateepora 2nd lane, and partly by the property of the said Heerji Manji, and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the said late Moosabhai Farjoollabhai.

On THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1894, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Matoonga, on the Western side of the G. I. P. Railway Matoonga Station, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 282 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 350 and 352, Collector's New No. 8-13,203 and 13,203 and New Survey No. 1-229, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 6503 and Street No. 382, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Mancorebai, widow of Mooji Mowji, on the west by the ground of Mahomedally Allibhai, on the north by the properties of Bhoogloo Ram Kiny and Govind Gangathur, and on the south by the ground of Moosabhai Farjoollabhai, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said late Moosabhai Farjoollabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai, Pakwasa and Chandulal, Solicitors for the Special Commissioner, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 17, 1894.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye must carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.,

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure: probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.

Price List free on application.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
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AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press,
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 16.

CONSOLS advanced 1-8 per cent. in London yesterday, to 101 5/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109¼. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered, at £57¼. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 29 1-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 63 3/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ per cent. higher, at 4·87¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 3-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102; Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower, at fcs 25·14.

A further decline of 1-32d. took place in the price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 5-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; and quotations for Surats easier, and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 15,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, also, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower, at 6 cents per lb.; while January Futures were 7 points down, at 5·78 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 81,000 bales, and the figures for arrivals of the new crop at the Ports now compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same time :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts.....	81,000	51,000	59,000
Two days' do.	127,000	87,000	96,000
Since 1st ultimo	1,141,000	910,000	938,000

Our local Cotton market has been dull to-day, with nothing whatever doing by exporters, while the Mills have taken only 800 bales in all, consisting of 500 Dhulia, at 107-116; 200 Julgaum, at 115-125; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 145 per candy. Prices, however, are all unchanged.

WHEAT remains a quiet market, with very little business passing for shippers' account; but with prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have lost their steady feeling, and have also become quiet to-day, with transactions for export on a small, instead of the late moderate, scale. The price of *Linseed* has declined half-an-anna per cwt., say to Rs. 8-0-6 to Rs. 8-2-6 per cwt.; our quotations for other descriptions being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	128	bales.
Wheat.....	11,015	cwts.
Linseed	4,936	„
Rapeseed	991	„
Gingelly	3,004	„
Poppyseed.....	1,148	„
Groundnuts	1,838	„
Castorseed	3,545	„
Rice	2,922	„

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet for forward business; but dull for prompt shipment. The Eden Hall (s) has been berthed for early November loading to Marseilles and Liverpool, at 15s. per ton for Wheat; 14s. 6d. for Seeds; and 14s. per ton for light Seeds and Groundnuts.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at 1s. 1 11-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 3/8d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which we heard of no enquiry, either ready or forward, though, at the close, Telegraphic was obtainable at 1s. 1 3/8d. into the new year. A few resales of Bank Demand have been reported at 1s. 1 13-32d.; otherwise the market has been lifeless. From Calcutta we hear that quotations there are the same as those ruling here, which closed with a quiet tendency as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 1 11-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-8d.	„
Credits do. ...	1s. 1 7-16d.	„
Francs do. ...	1·41¼	„

with Bank Telegraphic and Demand quoted forward at 1s. 1 3/8d.; and forward Credits at 1s. 1 15-32d. to ¼d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at last evening's closing quotations of 103 9-16 for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 103 7-16 for the next settlement; but prices rapidly declined in a weak market to 103¼ for Money and 103 1-16 for Account, at which they left off.

SHARES have been lifeless to-day, and the only changes in our quotations this evening in Mill Scrip are a decline of Rs. 12½ in Manecki Petit; and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; and an advance of Rs. 5 in New Great Eastern. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Re. 1½ to Rs. 1,266½ per share.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1894-95 up to 10th October are as follows :—

In the month of August 1894.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	9,52,311	89,79,079	99,31,390
Exports	62,05,028	20,64,056	82,61,084
Net Imports.....	—52,48,217	69,15,023	16,66,806

To the end of the month of August 1894.—(Progressive).

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	76,85,838	3,52,25,347	4,29,11,185
Exports	3,77,85,705	90,44,258	4,68,32,951
Net Imports	—3,01,02,863	2,61,81,089	—39,21,779

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1894-95.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

In the month of August 1894	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
	61,485	2,109	63,594
To the end of the month of August 1894 (Progressive)	4,87,389	56,083	5,37,549

Coined and Examined.

In the month of August 1894	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
	....	.....	.....
To the end of the month of August 1894. (Progressive).....	9,45,910	....	9,45,910

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue up to September 8, compared with the Estimates for the year 1894-95 :—

	Latest Month. In October 1894. Bengal.	In Sept. 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate.....	37,71,750	24,00,000	61,71,750
Actual.....	42,36,750	16,51,800	58,78,500
Better than Estimate	4,54,950	...	...
Worse than Estimate	..	7,48,200	2,93,250

Seven Sales of Bengal opium and six months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Oct. 1894. Bengal.	To end of Sept. 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate.....	36,92,250	30,00,000	3,41,92,250
Actual.....	3,07,39,800	1,01,85,000	4,12,15,800
Better than estimate.....	43,28,550	24,85,000	68,13,550
Worse than Estimate	..	...	...

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 16.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
Line Saigon-Bangkok right.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.
Telegrams in secret language for Foochow can only be accepted at sender's risk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th October, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	..	..	...	..
Teheran	16	2	10 p.m.	...	52
Suez	16	3	0 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 16th October, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	38	...	1
„ Karachi.....	..	37	..	1
„ Madras.....	...	41	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 15.

10 p.m. ... ... 79·6

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16.

6 a.m. ... ... 77·
10 a.m. ... ... 82·7
2 p.m. ... ... 84·8
4 p.m. ... ... 85·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DICKINSON—October 15, after a very short illness, James Henry Dickinson, Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, dearly loved by his sorrowing wife and children, who deeply mourn his loss. (English papers please copy.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN.

DEATH.

CHENAI—October 16, at 3 a.m., at her husband's residence, Shapoor-Wadi, Hyderabad, Deccan, Bai Mithibai, wife of Shapurji Ellalji Chenai, deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DeNORONHA—September 26, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr W C de Noronha, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALSH—ROWBURY—October 9, at the Church of the Seven Dolors, Murree, by the Rev C Reveley, Rector of St Thomas's College, Murree, Felix Reuben Walsh, younger son of the late Major J Walsh, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late James Rowbury, Esq, of Murree and Rawalpindi.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1894.

BY a singular coincidence the Czar of all the Russias and the Amir of Afghanistan are both seriously ill. With regard to the indisposition of the Muscovite Ruler, the most conflicting reports are given as to the nature of his disease—a fact due to the attempts made by the authorities at St. Petersburg to keep the public entirely in the dark on the subject. All the reports, although varied in detail, are agreed that the condition of the Czar is such as to excite grave apprehensions. There is far less mystery in regard to the reported illness of the Sovereign whose mountainous territory forms a natural barrier between the Asiatic dominions of the Czar and those of the Kaiser-i-Hind. Telegraphing at a late hour, on Monday night, our Simla correspondent informed us that the illness of his Highness Abdur Rahman is so serious, that it is believed he may die at any moment. The decease of the Ruler of Afghanistan at the present juncture might be fraught with such far-reaching results that it will be readily conceded that Sir George White has acted wisely in postponing for an indefinite period his departure from Simla on tour. The news of the Amir's condition had a very depressing effect on 'Change yesterday, Government paper declining no less than eight annas in the course of a few hours. Rumour went so far in the afternoon as to declare that the Amir's illness had proved fatal, but this statement up to the time of going to press has not been authenticated. A protracted meeting of the Executive Council of the Viceroy was held at Simla, yesterday, to discuss the situation, which derives additional importance from the recent action of General Yanoff in setting at naught the undertaking recently given by Russia not to move her troops from the Murghabi post into debatable territory. The strides which Afghanistan has made during the last decade towards civilization, and the fact that the wild and warlike tribes of the country no longer regard foreign travellers as enemies to be shot down whenever possible, may be traced, almost entirely to the personal influence of the Amir. For it is to be remembered that no monarch of the age is so absolute an autocrat as the remarkable Prince who we are proud to call our friend and ally. He is, in fact, the only influence that has any lasting effect upon the people—there is no press to guide public opinion, and in recent years the influence of the priests has been enormously curtailed. Dr. John Gray, who, as former surgeon to his Highness had good opportunities for knowing the exact state of affairs, tells us: "The opinion of the Amir, delivered in open durbar, is the key-note from which all the tunes are played. It is woe to the man who utters a discordant note: people look at him bewildered, and draw out of his neighbourhood. Attention is directed to him, and unless he alter his note he is dismissed from the choir." Happily for his subjects, the leanings of this powerful monarch are towards civilization and justice; and he has taught his people, the lesson they have been so slow to learn, that in alliance with Great Britain lies the best guarantee of safety and independence.

A grandson of the famous Dost Muhammad, the Amir of Afghanistan possesses some of the strongest characteristics of his grandfather. But he is a far better ruler than Dost Muhammad, who—acting on the belief that the independence of his dominons could best be maintained by leaving it stationary in the ignorance of the Middle Ages, and pervaded with the religious bigotry of that period—did absolutely nothing to improve the condition, or advance the domestic welfare of his people. To the strong individuality and thoroughness of his grandfather, the Amir unites a fair education. Apart from this he has by cultivating a taste for reading, by conversation, and by travel gained considerable stores of information, and does not neglect to turn these mental treasures to good account. The simple manners, hospitality, and kindly courtesy of manner of the Afghan Ruler are all the more remarkable when it is remembered that he is constantly surrounded by a host of flatterers. Even when suffering from gout—that "disease of kings," which appears to be hereditary in Dost Muhammad's family—he is readily accessible to his people, and will listen with patience to the prayer of the poorest of his subjects. Japan has not made more rapid strides towards "Westernization" during the last decade than has Afghanistan towards civilization under the influence of the Ruler who now lies dangerously ill at Kabul, and is according to the latest report sinking hourly. Highway robbery and murder are no longer common. The *Feringhis*—as Englishmen are called—now travel constantly between Kabul and Peshawur, without let or hindrance. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies—mild measures would have been misunderstood and disregarded—and it was only at the edge of the sword that the Amir was enabled to disband and disperse the savage marauders who waged murderous warfare on all travellers whose goods were worth the taking. The autocrat of Afghanistan has given practical evidence of his belief that kings rule for the good of their subjects, by becoming a universal money-lender. Any Kabuli wishing to start in business for himself may obtain the capital to do so on application to the Amir, who lends the money for a term of years free of interest. He also personally conducts the examination of youths, who are being educated at his expense. The Kabul workshops are carried on, not with any idea of monetary gain, but solely for the educational influence they exert upon the people. The cost of the undertaking is far in excess of the return, and the Amir knows perfectly well that he can buy war material from Europe at far less cost, and of better quality than the home-manufactured articles. In addition to the war materials produced, various handicrafts are practised at these establishments, which are in everything but in name, technical institutes. Work of all kinds is done in leather, wood, brass, and tinware on European models, and prizes of considerable value are offered for the best or most original works. There are in the workshops some fifteen hundred pupils, who, of course, spread a more or less useful knowledge of their handiwork amongst their neighbours and acquaintances. In this way a race of men who have been known hitherto simply as fighters, robbers, and semi-savages are being converted into useful producers. In short Abdur Rahman has gone a great way to effect almost as marked an improvement in his dominions as legendary romance ascribes to King Arthur of the Table Round.

If Fate has decreed that Afghanistan is to lose its enlightened Ruler at the present time, we in India must regard it as a matter for extreme congratulation that the terms of the Indo-Afghan frontier have been settled beyond dispute, and that all necessary demarcations have been carried out by the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Mission. Just twelve months ago Sir Mortimer Durand was in Kabul negotiating with his Highness the terms of the settlement which has now been made, and which gives us a definite frontier line from Persia to Chitral. The Amir recognized that the Khanates of Dir, Bajour, and Swat are outside the sphere of his influence, and he also withdrew with equal readiness his objection to the British protectorate of Chitral, thereby giving a highly necessary distinctness to the outline of our political frontier on the extreme north. The Amir also agreed to the inclusion of Chageh in the Beluchistan border, and to look upon New Chaman as the terminus of the Sind-Peshin Railway. The *quid pro quo* of the Indian Government was an addition to the Amir's subsidy of six lakhs a year, with full permission to purchase and import guns and other warlike material without let or hindrance from the British Government. There can be no doubt as to the value of this settlement—which was arrived at in the face of many difficulties—in securing the Government of India against the costly expedient with which we have been so long familiar of sending frontier expeditions to control tribes distracted by a dual allegiance. As Lord Lansdowne admitted in one of his valedictory Calcutta addresses, the absence of such an agreement had been the cause of ceaseless unrest in the region of Kandahar. To give to an Eastern ruler, jealous of external influence, and conscious of his own strength, the possession of a kingdom without properly defined boundaries was, said the late Viceroy, to court difficulties, and he added "we have had a plentiful crop of them." These difficulties are happily now removed, and there can be little doubt that it has been the intention of the Amir to abide honourably by the contract entered into. With regard to the Russo-Afghan boundary, it is to be hoped that the Court of St. Petersburg will disassociate itself not merely in form but also in spirit from the high-handed procedure of General Yanoff, and that the anticipations put forward from time to time by Lord Rosebery of an early settlement of the questions at issue will be verified. We cannot, however, disguise from ourselves the fact that, in the event of the death of the Amir, it would be in accordance with the traditional foreign policy of Russia to make that occurrence an excuse not only for continued delay in coming to an agreement, but also for further filibustering. Although Abdur Rahman has a son and heir it is also to be feared that amongst other grave contingencies the question of a successor to the throne of Kabul might lead for a time to the recurrence of sanguinary disputes, such as have in Afghanistan so often raged regarding the regal succession.

WITH commendable promptitude the administration report of the Public Works Department in regard to irrigation in the Bombay Presidency and Sind has been issued for the year 1893-94. Thirty-two-and-a-quarter lakhs of rupees have been expended in the past year as compared with twenty-three and three-quarter in the previous twelve months—the amount being divided between Sind and the Presidency Proper in the proportion of twenty-three and nine, respectively. In the Deccan and Guzerat the principal works in progress during the year were in connection with the Nira Canal and the improvements of the Poona water-supply. At Bhatghar, as reported last year, the masonry in the dam was all completed with the exception of the wall and top corbelling over the arches in the up-stream side of the two weirs. A portion of this was done during the year under review, and the coping was completed over the first fifteen openings of the north waste weir. The pitched embankments in continuation of the flank walls at both the south and north weirs were extended in order to protect the land between them and the Yelwandi River. Fifteen gates were erected and hung with counter-weights before water was stored in August, and their working was tested when the water rose over the weir crest. Next year the full number of forty-five gates on the north waste weir will be tested in the same manner, but cannot be subjected to a full head until the south weir gates have been erected or until after the monsoon of 1895, when it is expected the whole of the work will be completed. The only work carried out on the weir at Vir was the completion of the new needle gap near the scouring sluices and the conversion of the falling gate opening into a needle gap as being more workable. The new settling tanks for the Poona water-supply were nearly completed, and all the other works in connection with that project made good progress. The works in connection with improvements to the Ekruk Tank perennial canal have been completed, and the canal has been brought to its original section and the embankment raised throughout for a length of twenty-four miles. The two works in the Southern Division on which expenditure on capital account was incurred during the year were the Krishna Canal, and the reconstruction of the slipped portion of the Nehr Dam in connection with the Yerla River system. The former, on which only a few sub-works now remain to be carried out, will be entirely finished, as sanctioned, during next year. Considerable progress was made with the latter work. In the Southern Mahratta Country and Guzerat the policy of Government has been exceptionally liberal, and as many as a hundred and thirty-seven tanks has been improved in the Dharwar district, and five in Belgaum. In Ahmedabad, Surat, and Broach districts fifty-one tanks were repaired and improved. Reports of the Committees appointed by Government for the consideration of the systematic up-keep of these tanks in future and other cognate questions have some time since been submitted, and orders of Government will be issued as early as practicable. The long wished for change in the Public Works administration of Sind was made during the year. The work had grown too great for one Engineer

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE FAILURE OF BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The *Times*, in a leading article to-day, commenting upon the failure of the negotiations initiated by Great Britain with a view of securing the adhesion of the Powers for a joint intervention in the state of affairs in the Far East, says that the Queen's Government has incurred a needless and humiliating rebuff, thereby lowering England's prestige and impairing her capacity to intervene in the war between China and Japan should occasion arise for doing so.

The *Times* adds that no Power appears to be willing to fall in with the proposal of the British Government to intervene in the war.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE PRISONERS AT THE JAPANESE CAPITAL.

TOKIO, Oct. 15.

Many Chinese prisoners of war have arrived here and the enthusiasm manifested at the sight of them by the populace is great.

THE JAPANESE MINISTER FOR INTERIOR SAILED FOR COREA.

Count Inouye, the Minister for Interior, has sailed for Corea to assume control of the Japanese administration in that country.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE PORTUGUESE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LISBON, Oct. 15.

A force of eight hundred men has sailed from here to-day for the Delagoa Bay.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF LORENZO MARQUEZ.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 16.

The Governor of Lorenzo Marquez has issued a proclamation that the Portuguese Government will not be answerable for the safety of anybody in the event of a fresh attack by the Kaffirs unless the inhabitants gather at the market square of the town.

ANOTHER POWERFUL TRIBE RISEN AGAINST THE PORTUGUESE.

The powerful Zulu tribe of Maputa Kaffirs has joined the warlike Kaffirs, numbering about 7,000, under the chief Mahazula, in order to attack the Portuguese.

THE CHIEF GUNGUNHANA ALSO IN WAR-PATH AGAINST THE PORTUGUESE.

It is reported that the Chief Gungunhana with a large force of Kaffirs are marching upon Inhambane, the Portuguese station, 200 miles north-east of Delagoa Bay.

PORTUGUESE REFUSE BRITISH ASSISTANCE BUT APPEAL TO TRANSVAAL.

The Portuguese at Lorenzo Marquez refuse the assistance offered by the British authorities at the Cape, but has appealed to the Dutch South African Republic for help.

This action on the part of the Portuguese is causing great umbrage at the Cape.

DR. JAMESON.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Dr. Jameson, the Administrator of Mashonaland, has been appointed Companion of the Bath.

LORD ROBERTS SUGGESTS THE EUROPEANS TO FLY FROM CABUL.

Lord Roberts in an interview regarding the Amir of Afghanistan's serious illness, said that the presumption was that in case of his Highness's death it would be better for the Europeans who are staying at Kabul to quit the capital as soon as possible owing to the fanatical hatred of the Afghans against all Christian giaours.

THE AMIR'S SERIOUS ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The Viceroy's Executive Council met this morning to discuss matters relating to the illness of the Amir. The Council lasted for some time.

No further news was received this morning from Kabul; but the latest authentic accounts state that the Amir was sinking fast.

The Government of India have now received information to the effect that definite information regarding the Amir's health will be telegraphed from Peshawur to-morrow.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

The *Pioneer*, commenting on the news of the serious illness of the Amir, says that there need not be much apprehension as to the safety of the English Colony at Kabul in the event of the Amir's death. His son, Habibullah, would probably succeed to the *gadi*, and the Government of India may be called upon to make a declaration of their policy in case any dispute arose regarding his succession.

Intelligence of the Amir's serious illness reached Simla on Sunday, but the letter containing the news was dated four days later than the Amir's letter to which attention was drawn on Sunday.

ARMY ORGANISATION.

The Government of India has decided that the appointment of Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General of a Command under the New Organisation shall be held by an officer holding field rank; but this decision will not affect the present Military Secretaries to the Commanders-in-Chief of the Madras and Bombay Armies.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The following is the programme for next Thursday's Council:—The report of the Select Committee to amend the Civil Procedure Code and the Punjab Laws Act will be presented, and the Engineers' Certificates Validation Bill, granted by the Bombay Government, will be passed. The Police Act and the Burma Boundary Bill will be introduced.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

It is notified that all outstanding promissory notes of the Government of India and Stock Certificates of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, will, under notice, be discharged on 1st November. The said notes will be received for discharge from this day at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and will be discharged in full, including interest up to 31st October, as soon as they can be examined. This notification does not affect the notification, dated 8th October, regarding the transfer of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94.

CAPTURE OF AN OUTLAW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Oct. 16.

Dhuria, the proclaimed outlaw, who escaped from the Indore Residency jail two years ago, has been captured, with arms, by the Maharaja Holkar's police.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 16.

H. E. the Governor arrived here at 5-40 p.m., and was received on the platform by the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, Colonel St. John, and all officers, civil and military of the station. The principal inamdars of the district and the leading native gentlemen, official and non-official, were also present. After the presentation of the gentlemen assembled, his Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour of the Royal Scots, and drove off to Mr. Nugent's, under a salute of seventeen guns. The entire route was lined by thousands of natives and was gaily decorated with flags and arches. The members of the municipality and local district board were present. Their addresses will be presented to-morrow morning.

PURSUIT AND ARREST OF CRIMINALS OF NATIVE STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Legislation will shortly be undertaken with a view to facilitating the pursuit and arrest of criminals, who, after committing heinous offences in Native States, take refuge across the border in British India.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE RATE.

For purposes of calculating exchange compensation allowance to be entered in the revised estimates of 1894-95 and the Budget Estimates of 1895-96, 1s. 1½d. will be adopted as the market rate of exchange for the third and fourth quarters of the current year.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shanghai (extra) left here yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, Oct. 15.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall, arrived here this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, left here for Bombay day before yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

NAPLES, Oct. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Oct. 16.

Orient Line mail steamer Ophir, from Suez, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan steamer Aazamor, left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	101 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	57¼
Bar Silver	29 1-16.

LOAN CONVERSION.

THE following Notification of the Finance and Commerce Department was issued, yesterday, as a *Gazette of India* Extraordinary:—

Simla, the 16th October, 1894.

Whereas under the Notification of this Department, No. 3257, dated the 30th June, 1894, all outstanding Promissory Notes of the Government of India and Stock Certificates of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 are under notice of discharge on the 1st November, 1894; it is hereby notified that the said Notes will be received for discharge from and after this day at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and will be discharged in full, including interest up to October 31st, inclusive, as soon as they can be examined and passed for payment. Nothing in this Notification affects the terms of the Notification No. 5080, dated the 8th October 1894, whereby proprietors of such Notes and Certificates have the option of tendering them for transfer to the Three-and-a-half per cent. Loan of 1893-94.

By Order of the Governor-General in Council,
STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

SOME CURIOUS FEATS.

HAT-TRICKS performed during the season:—

By	For	Against
E J Hale	Y M C A	Bombay Gymkhana
W H Cole	B V A C C	Telegraph C C

Individual centuries scored during the season:—

By	For	Against	Runs
Lieut E Saulez	Ahmednugger	Poona Gymkhana	239*
Lieut J G Greig	Colaba Garrison	Guneshkhind	172*
H E Lord Harris	Guneshkhind	Kirkee	118
Lieut L Deas	Combined Regts	Guneshkhind	117*
Mr F P Colabavala	Fort High School	St X's H School	113*
Mr B D Gagrat	Baronet C C	Hindu Gymkhana	101*
Sn-Capt H Wyatt	Poona Gymkhana	Kirkee and Guneshkhind	101
Capt R M Poore	Poona Gymkhana	Kathiavar XI	102*
Capt S C Smith	B'bay Gymkhana	B V A C C	101*
Lt-Col T Harris	Guneshkhind	B'bay Gymkhana	100*

* Indicates "not out.

Carrying bat through the Innings:—

By	For	Against	Inns.	Total Runs.
Mr F P Colabavala	Baronet C C	Deolali School of Musketry	29	65
Br Hazelgrove	Royal Artillery	Royal I Marine	15	53
Mr W B Geogre	Y M C A	B V A	30	68
Mr Burjorji	Royal I Marine	Ordnance C C	44	74
Lieut Greig	Colaba Garrison	Guneshkhind	172	243
Capt Hatheral	Ahmedabad	South of Guzerat	35	9
Capt Poore	Poona Gymkhana	Kathiawar XI	102	187
Lieut Greig	B'bay Presidency	Parsis	79	170
Mr McFarlane	Parel Gymkhana	Y M C A	68	110
Lieut Deas	Combined Regts	Guneshkhind	117	227
Mr F P Colabavala	High Schools' XII	Ghazebrooke's XII	42	125

The highest stand for the first wicket during the season was that of Mr. M. C. Gibbs (54), and Captain Hatheral (40) who put on 95 for the first wicket, in the cricket match Ahmedabad *vs.* South of Guzerat, for Ahmedabad.

The highest stand for the last wicket was that of Lieutenant Fernyhough (31) and Lieutenant Holbrooke (48 not out), who put on 76 for the last wicket for Poona Gymkhana, in the Cricket Match, Poona *vs.* Bombay.

THE advocates of the enlistment into the Navy of lads of the criminal classes who would otherwise be sent to a reformatory school or to prison have happened, curiously enough, on a time for advancing their scheme when a recently published Return has demonstrated the increasingly good conduct of the seamen of the Navy. The return of naval Courts-martial for the year 1893 shows that during the last ten years the number held has steadily decreased, until in 1893 there were less than half the number of Courts-martial held in 1883. This fact becomes all the more important when it is pointed out that whereas in 1883 the number of men in the Navy was 45,881, in 1893 that number had increased to 63,175, and the percentage of bad characters, which now stands at the low figure of 0·17, is only about one-third of the percentage in 1883. There was a time when it was considered that any sort of a lad or man was good enough to put aboard a ship of war, no matter what its character might be, but those days are past, and it is scarcely possible that any genuine friend of the seamen of Her Majesty's Fleet would be willing to accede to the demand which is now being made to admit either lads who are known to have committed crimes themselves, or who have been taken direct from the haunts of the criminal classes.

INSTRUCTIONS were issued that during the voyage of the Bonaventure to the East Indies trials were to be carried out with her six-inch and four-inch quick-firing guns, in order to ascertain whether they can be fired in all training positions, aft and forward, without causing any injury to the electric search-light fittings.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

No effort is being spared to "boom" the Manchester Ship Canal, as a means of bringing to it a larger share of the trade of the North. The chief organ of Manchester interests is publishing a series of articles, pitched in a somewhat high key, on "The Port of Manchester and its equipment," and in recommending these papers to the attention of its readers, plainly admits the object that is sought for. It speaks of the Canal as practically a new shop, and, like every other new shop, must make itself known to possible customers. The diffusion of information is the more necessary says the journal in question, "as those vested interests which, rightly or wrongly, imagine that they will be damaged by its success have certainly not lost any opportunity of spreading reports to its disadvantage, and such reports always present themselves clothed with an appearance of probability in the case of a new enterprise. Now, however, these adverse reports seem to be dying away. The shipowners who have used the Canal have declared in our own columns that they have no fault to find with it; all that they want is cargo. The record of what has so far been done is very encouraging. In regard to equipment the Directors have obviously had to face the paradoxical difficulty of feeling their way and at the same time providing adequate appliances for particular traffic, which, having once begun to exist, might expand with great suddenness or be choked off by the want of proper facilities for dealing with it. When the Canal was opened, at the beginning of the year, the conspicuous incompleteness of the dock, shed, and roadway arrangements not unreasonably gave rise to apprehension that the latter would happen." But the docks and quays to-day and the approaches to them present a very different appearance from what they did on that memorable first of January. Cranes have been erected, which have already been tried by demands which may be reasonably spoken of as equal to any tests that the business of a large shipping port will impose upon them. The quays and wharves are covered with a network of rails, abundantly provided with trucks and locomotives for receiving goods from the lines of the great railway companies for the ships or carrying produce from the ships to the trunk lines. These dock railways alone have a length of twenty miles. Night work in the docks and on the quays is made possible by an elaborate electric light installation. The so-called "sheds" are rapidly developing into warehouses for storage, three storeys in height, with connecting bridges between the upper storeys; and brokers' offices and salerooms are springing up. Not the least interesting and important are the improvements in the railway connections which are in progress to establish permanent and direct communication with all the great railway systems.

Affairs in the East have attracted some attention to the relations of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company in China and Japan with the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen. These two companies occupy the same offices in Shanghai and Hong Kong, so that it is impossible to keep the messages sent by the one agency from the knowledge of the other. As the lines of the Danish Company pass through Russia, where it is the easiest thing possible to tap them, this arrangement might be most injurious to British interests in the event of any difference of view arising between us and Russia with regard to the attitude to be assumed towards China and Japan. Will the board of the Eastern Telegraph Company put an end to this dangerous co-partnery? And in doing so will it likewise endeavour to liberate our trade with the Farther East from the onerous compact which maintains rates in the interests of the Danish Company? It is said that under this agreement the money is halved, while the English Company does three fourths of the work. A friend of mine who calls attention to this position of affairs says is to be feared that telegraphic arrangements in the Far East badly want overhauling an opinion which I have no doubt will be endorsed by many readers of this letter.

Talking of telegraphic companies, I am reminded that there is to be yet another Atlantic cable, although there are eleven in operation and only work enough for six. The German Government—which is now well served by the Anglo Company, one of whose cables is kept exclusively for German use—has granted a concession, and a subsidy, for the laying of another line by way of the Azores, and a British Company (the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance) has obtained the contract to make the cable. Those who had early information—about this coming event have made large sums of money by 'bearing' the stocks of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company on the market. This concern is so heavily over-capitalised that it forms an excellent object of attack on every scare; and weeks before its stockholders had the least inkling of what was coming, the people who unfortunately for us have the means of obtaining early news about these things 'banged Anglo stocks' to good purpose. Were it not borne down by the dead weight of its 'water' capital, this Company would give an excellent account of itself in any fight which may arise when the new cable is laid. It possesses four cables in good working order now, and will soon have a fifth. No other company has more than three, and the Direct and French companies have only one each, both old. But though this strength in resources may enable the Anglo Company to dictate terms after the war is over, the weight of its capital and the necessity it is under to rebuild its reserve, must play great havoc with its dividend and with the prices of its stocks for a long time to come.

The criticisms of the city editor of the *Standard* on the Bank of England are still very scathing and severe. Writing in the last issue of the *Investor's Review* respecting the recent meeting of shareholders, Mr. Wilson says:—Much congratulation was spluttered back and fore between directors and stockholders at the meeting over the 'success' of the Baring liquidation. And no doubt the directors have succeeded in disposing of a great deal more of the rotten Paring assets than they had any right to expect. 'Right' did we say? There is nothing righteous about the business. The Bank Court has profited by the perennial crop of fools with money, that is all. No man in his sober senses can pretend that either Argentine or Uruguayan securities have now become investment stocks, any more than they were when the Baring firm collapsed. Treachery and dishonesty are rampant in the Governments of these South American republics now just as they were four years ago or ten years ago. Budget deficits are also still the rule there. But the Governments have been kept going in spite of their dishonesty and impecuniosity, and gradually a market opinion has been manufactured that the stocks are 'going better,' syndicates have been got together to relieve the Bank of lumps of them, and remove it by one step from the dirty job of trading out these tainted 'securities' to the stupid, confiding public. This done, we are treated to unstinted crowing over the successful completion' of the liquidation, and when it is ended the finances of these debt-swamped States will be once more allowed to assume their true shape. Either that or a new game of deception will be set on foot, and the 'credit' of Governments which deserve none once more sustained before the world by means of fresh loans raised on this pretext or that—new banks, new railway enterprises, new harbour works, land reclamations, mines, anything and everything by which money can be obtained here to sustain the fraud. Such has been past experience in this kind of finance, and we see no reason to expect anything different in the future.

The text of the Anglo-Japanese treaty will be published immediately. Lord Kimberley, to justify the action of the British Government, has decided that along with it several written communications which passed between the Japanese and ourselves shall also be included. These, I hear, will go far to satisfy all engaged in trade with Japan that nothing has been left undone to protect their interests and as far as possible secure the minimum disturbance to trade when the change of tariff takes place.

The report of the Alexandria General Produce Association on the Egyptian cotton crop is as follows:—The normal temperature of August combined with the progressive facility for irrigating owing to the strong rise of the Nile, has been favourable to the plantations. The condition of the cotton trees is satisfactory. They bear abundant flowers and bolls, and a part of these latter are already commencing to ripen. Never the less the worms have caused more anxiety than previously. In the majority of the districts they have been much more numerous in many plantation of the Charkieh, the Dakahlieh, and in the east of the Grabieh. Where the fields have been attacked the damage they have caused has been very considerable. Some fogs have also been reported at various times, especially during the first fortnight of August. They are stated to have been harmless, beyond the act that the dampness generated has favoured the development of the worms. The crop, although slightly earlier than last year, is less so than what was expected last month. The first picking in Lower Egypt will only commence during the second fortnight of September. In Upper Egypt and the Fayoun picking has already commenced. To sum up, August has not been so favourable as was hoped; nevertheless the position is still good, and if nothing prejudicial occurs in September and October, the crop this year will be larger than in 1893. *Apropos* of this report I may state that Messrs. Gough and Coathwaite announce that the Prince line of steamers (for which they are agents, which have been sailing fortnightly between Manchester and Alexandria and Syrian Coast ports, have decided to increase their sailings after the next steamer to once in every ten days. This will give additional facilities also for the homeward goods from the Mediterranean. Large quantities of cotton are expected to come forward during the forthcoming season from Alexandria.

Complaints having been made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce of the delay which has occurred on recent occasions at Dover, whereby the Indian mail was detained four or five hours at that port, instead of being forwarded to London immediately on arrival of the boat from Calais, a reply has been received from the postal authorities stating "In both the cases mentioned by you the Indian mail was before its time, it not being due in London during the monsoon season before Wednesday, whereas in each instance the letters were delivered in Manchester on that day. The Department is entitled to have a special packet for the conveyance of these mails from Calais to Dover free of extra charge; but the advantages to be derived from bringing on the mail by special train to London would not have been commensurate with the expenses which would have been incurred not only for providing the train, but also for procuring in the early hours of the morning the special force required for disposing of the mails. I may add that had such special arrangements been made, the delivery of the mails in Manchester would not have been accelerated by more than 1¼ to 2 hours.

According to Odessa advices the grain exports from that port during the twelve months ended July 31, old style (August 12, new style) amounted to 13,000,000 tchetverts, or 9,380,000 English quarters. This figure had never before been reached, the nearest approach to it being 12,549,000 tchetverts in 1888, but that was an exceptionally good and abundant year. The records go back to the year 1816, when the exports amounted to 1,069,000 tchetverts; that was more or less of a famine year throughout the greater part of Europe, and the grain was selling in Odessa at 48 roubles the tchetvert. Unfortunately the season of 1893-4, notwithstanding the large yield, has proved almost ruinous to the mass of small producers owing to the abnormal depreciation in prices. The prices of grain at the date of the advices were—Wheat, according to weight, 50 to 58 copecks per pood; barley, 36-37 c. ex barge; rye, 46-50 c., according to weight; maize, 53 c. ex-magazine; and linseed, 1 rouble 33 copecks per pood ex Dnieper barges.

In his report on the trade of Jeddah and Hodeidah Consul Richards points out a somewhat curious anomaly in freights. The imports from British India are larger than those from all other parts of the world put together, but many of the goods imported are of purely British manufacture. The extraordinarily high rate of freights from London or Liverpool to Jeddah, as compared with the very low rate to Bombay and the low rate from Bombay to the Red Sea, makes it cheaper to take goods to Jeddah via India than direct from a British port *via* Suez or Aden. Further, little or no discount can be obtained by the Red Sea importer from London merchants, while wholesale firms in India give him comparatively favourable terms. Thus, cotton and iron goods, copper, tin, &c., are always imported from England through Bombay.

An unprecedented crisis was experienced in the trade of Tunis last year, owing to a succession of bad seasons in grain and oil. The withdrawal of all credit by the banks especially affected merchants connected with the British cotton trade, who had been in the habit of obtaining credit from England on a liberal scale. This led to numerous failures among local firms, only a limited number being able to withstand the shock. The value of cotton tissues imported fell from £193,000 in 1892 to £155,000 last year. Some other articles show a slight increase, and thus reduce the total loss to British commerce, according to Mr. R. Drummond-Hay, the Consul-General at Tunis, to £33,000. There is, however, every indication that the harvest this year will be an exceptionally good one, and that business will improve. The trade with France and Algeria, which monopolize the bulk of the agricultural products, diminishes in value to the extent of £300,000. Great Britain still monopolizes the trade in esparto grass, which is handicapped with a duty of 10s. 2d. per ton. On the other hand, France takes nearly all the sponges exported. The sponge fisheries have made steady progress during the past three years, and promise under the new regulations in force to become a flourishing industry, 1,222 small vessels of Italian, Greek, and Tunisian nationalities being engaged in the fisheries. General shipping in the ports of the Regency is principally in the hands of French and Italians. British ships only represent one-twentieth of the tonnage entered in the ports of the Regency; they, however, show an increase on the previous year of 8,436 tons, while other nations suffered a joint decrease of 54,000 tons. The completion of the works at the port of Tunis has been handed over to a French firm, who have also undertaken to construct new ports at Susa and Sfax. According to the terms of the concession the Tunisian Government has made over to the concessionnaires the three ports with all their movable and immovable appurtenances.

It is noticeable that the production of gold throughout the world is gradually increasing. In 1884 the value of the gold raised was £20,340,000; in 1885, £21,680,000; in 1886, £20,120,000; in 1887, £20,155,000, in 1888, £22,139,000; in 1889, £24,699,000; in 1890, £23,780,000; in 1891, £26,130,000; in 1892, £29,260,000; and in 1893, £31,110,000. The increase observable in the production during the last five years is largely attributable to the advance made by goldmining industry in South Africa. During the last year or two increased attention has also been given to goldmining in the Australian colonies.

Reporting on the working of the Bankruptcy Acts during 1893, Sir Courtenay Boyle, the permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, claims that the system introduced in 1883 has resulted in an annual average saving to the Exchequer of £25,000 as compared with the system which existed under the Act of 1869, and this, too, has been concurrent with a reduction in the number and amount of insolvencies and in the cost and duration of the proceedings; in an increase in the proportion of assets distributed to creditors; and in a stricter enforcement of the penal provisions of the bankruptcy law. In addition there has been, in every case, a public investigation into the conduct of the debtor and the causes of his failure. The Inspector-General in Bankruptcy (Mr. John Smith) shows that the number of receiving orders made in 1893 increased by 239—4,874 as compared with 4,635 in 1892—but there was a decrease last year of £1,270,664 in liabilities, of £259,945 in assets, and of £1,102,705 in the estimated loss to creditors taking the costs of, and loss on, realization at an average of 33 1-3 per cent. of the assets. The occupation most distinctly affected is that of stock and share brokers, which exhibits total liabilities in 1893 of £713,036, of which £648,051, or about nine-tenths, is an increase during the past year, the total liabilities of farmers who have failed having doubled during the past two years.

RECENTLY the "miracle" of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, at the Naples Cathedral, was accomplished before a dense crowd at a very early hour, so that the populace augur from it a good and happy year. The ceremony was led by Monsignore Bagnoli, and a gun was fired at the Mole to announce success. An hour later the Archbishop of Naples went to the high altar, where the bust and relics of the Saint had already been deposited by a procession of priests.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 15.

WITH the temperature something over 100 in the shade, with the *punkhas* keeping up a powerful chorus of hissing sound, it is most tedious, if not impossible, to follow with patience the proceedings of the Commission, as they involve the reading of numerous documents and a mass of figures in the evidence of certain witnesses. But amidst such a monotonous situation the lively discussions which sometimes ensue between the legal representatives of both the parties, tend to keep up our spirits. On Friday the question of calling Mr. Elliot as a witness was again opened by Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, who represents Mr. Bapat in place of Mr. Apte. Mr. Khare said that it would be remembered by the Commissioners that the letter to be sent to Mr. Elliot had been placed before the council, who declined to forward it on the ground that it was an informal letter. He now applied that the letter might be sent directly by the Commissioners to Mr. Elliot, or a commission might be issued to take his evidence.

Mr. Mehta: The application of this sort ought to be made in a proper and formal manner. Mr. Khare should make a written application stating the relevancy of the evidence. The application now made was of an extraordinary character. The other side should first place materials before the Commission showing the relevancy of the evidence. Application of this sort ought not to be made in an off-hand manner.

Mr. Khare: The court has already decided upon the relevancy of Mr. Elliot's evidence.

The President: No; no. It was only as a matter of favour that the Commissioners had agreed to forward the letter through the channel suggested by Mr. Apte.

Mr. Khare said that it was now for the court to decide what should be done in the matter. If one channel had failed they should try to send it through another channel.

The President said that Mr. Apte asked for the choice of one channel, and it was given.

Mr. Khare: If it does not go through one channel it cannot be said that the evidence is irrelevant.

The President said that Mr. Elliot was not a servant of the State. He was a British servant, and the court, therefore, could not summon him to give his evidence.

Mr. Khare: Does that affect the relevancy of the evidence?

The President: We had agreed to send the letter without looking into the merits of the question.

Mr. Khare: I submit that unless the evidence was relevant the letter would not have been sent.

The President: Don't take it for granted that we decided that the evidence was relevant. We have not decided the question at all.

Mr. Khare: There was some discussion here about the relevancy of the evidence, and the court had decided to send the letter to Mr. Elliot. But if the relevancy of the question had not then been discussed, it ought not to be discussed even now.

The President: We were not asked to decide the relevancy of the evidence. Only one particular favour was asked and granted. The letter was placed by H. E. the Dewan Saheb before the council, and the council did not see their way to send an informal letter to a British servant. Now here comes the question whether the Commission can forward the letter. I am of opinion that you should make a written application.

Mr. Khare: We have already given an application. In the first place we have given his name in the list of witnesses whom we proposed to call. I submit that in the face of the facts that have come before the Commission, it could not be denied that Mr. Elliot's evidence is immaterial.

The President: We must proceed by regular procedure.

Mr. Khare: But the question of relevancy is patent from the nature of the enquiry.

Mr. Kothare drew Mr. Khare's attention to V Bombay Law Report, and said that the court had no power to issue a commission.

Mr. Khare: A commission cannot be issued only in criminal cases outside British India. This was not a criminal case. In civil cases, a commission can be issued.

Mr. Mehta submitted that they should proceed in a regular manner. Mr. Khare should not be allowed to argue his application in this manner after the court had ruled that he should make a written application. Then the prosecution would have the opportunity to submit their own statement, giving reasons why the evidence was irrelevant, and why a commission could not be issued.

Mr. Khare: By what law an affidavit is required? I do not know any law which required an affidavit in such cases.

Mr. Kothare: You want to move the court in the matter on which we have no jurisdiction.

The President: How can we reach a witness beyond our jurisdiction?

Mr. Khare: Your honours should make a distinction between the relevancy and the sensibility of reaching a witness. If I were to argue how to reach him——

Mr. Mehta: I am now bound to interrupt. Mr. Khare is again going into the merit of the subject. He must not go against the decision of the Commission. I will just point out why the affidavit is necessary.

Mr. Khare said that he had made an application giving the list of certain witnesses. The only objection now taken was that they had not made affidavit. The other side had not objected to the application when the summonses against the witnesses were asked for. The Civil Procedure Code did not require an affidavit.

Mr. Kothare: We would have given summonses against witnesses whom we would have been able to call.

Mr. Khare said that even Sir Charles Sarjent had recorded that he would have been glad to get the evidence of a certain witness.

The President: But he added that there was no channel open to him.

Mr. Khare was again going to speak when,

Mr. Mehta said: Are we to argue the question after the decision of the Commission. Is Mr. Khare going to be eternal? If he goes on like this the case would never end.

Mr. Khare: But the application has been given.

Mr. Kothare: State your reasons why we should go out of our way.

Mr. Mehta: I have never known a case in which a subject is discussed after a decision has been given.

Mr. Khare thought that the court was arguing.

The President: We have no power in this matter. You put in a written application, which we shall consider duly.

Mr. Khare: But you can issue a commission under the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. Mehta: This is really too bad. Mr. Khare must sit down after the decision of the court.

The President (to Mr. Khare): We have decided that you should make a writen application.

Mr. Khare in accordance with the decision filed the following affidavit to-day (Monday):—

In the list of witnesses already given on 26th September, 1894, the name of Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda, has been mentioned. It now seems that some question has been raised as to the powers of the Commission to call him as he is out of British India on leave on behalf of my client, Mr. W. T. Bapat, I beg therefore to apply that the Commission may exercise the powers mentioned in Act XXXVII. of 1850, and with which it is invested either to send a letter to Mr. Elliot by post calling upon him to appear before the Commission and give his evidence, or to issue a commission to take his evidence in England. 2. As regards the relevancy of Mr. Elliot's evidence, it is patent on the face of the proceedings of the enquiry before the Commission. He alone can correctly and authoritatively explain how and why the orders in various cases now under enquiry were passed by him, what was the procedure adopted to enquire into those cases, who submitted the papers to him, what were the grounds of his decisions, and generally the way in which the business of the department was transacted, the petitions received and attended to as well as his instructions by which the department was guided, and how the work and responsibility was divided between himself and his subordinates. For these and other reasons, which cannot all be mentioned here in detail, Mr. Elliot's evidence is indispensably necessary for the purposes of the defence, and Mr. Bapat cannot properly enter upon his defence without the evidence of the head of the department under whom he served. 3. I am further instructed to state that Mr. Elliot will not object to give evidence in this enquiry on mere technical grounds.

Mr. Bhaishanker said that he would file an affidavit urging his reasons against the application to-morrow (Tuesday), and that it would be argued the next day.

The subject will be again discussed on Wednesday.

PREPARATIONS for the coming visit of the Viceroy to Quetta have already commenced, but the programme of His Excellency's movements and doings during his stay has not yet been issued. The railway authorities have made a permanent addition to the width of the station platform, and a short length of new road has been constructed. Workmen are also busy making arches for erection on the road from the station to the Residency. The services of the inevitable "Mr" Bux have been requisitioned as *chef de cuisine* at Government House, to cope with the difficulties of the situation.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GOVERNOR'S CAMP, BIJAPUR, Oct. 13.

THE train conveying his Excellency the Governor and Staff from Hotgi steamed into the station punctually at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The following gentlemen being present on the platform to receive the Governor:—Mr. J. Monteath, C.S., Collector of Bijapur; Mr. D. George, Public Works Department; Mr. H. Mainwaring, Forest Department; Surgeon-Captain S. E. Pratt, Civil Surgeon; Mr. Chuckerbutty, Assistant Collector; Mr. Topham, Engineer, S. M. Railway; Mr. Henderson, District Police Superintendent; Mr. Chitre, Huzur Deputy Collector; and other native gentlemen. These gentlemen having been presented, Mr. Monteath drove his Excellency to the Collector's residence, and later in the afternoon conducted him to the Public Hall. The building was crammed with the members of the Municipality and District Boards, officials, and native gentlemen of different denominations. Mr. Monteath having introduced Raghawendra Rao, Vice-President of the District Local Board, that gentleman read the following address:—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the members of the Municipality, on behalf of the people of Bijapur, crave leave to approach your Excellency with most cordial and loyal welcome, on the occasion of this your third and farewell visit to our historic City. In hearty and ready response to the call of duty and humanity, your Excellency, at great personal inconvenience and trouble, visited this district two and a half years ago, at a time when the failure of the monsoon was causing great anxiety and misgivings, to concert measures of relief, in consultation with your able executive officers. We have marked with great satisfaction that your Excellency's benign presence instilled confidence in the people, energy in the officers, and enabled us all to tide over the unhappy times with a minimum of misery and suffering. That was not a time when we had the heart to give such a loyal reception to your Excellency as was but justly due to your exalted position. We are, therefore, heartily grateful to your Excellency for having afforded us this happy opportunity of expressing our deep obligations for your active and high-minded sympathy on our behalf on that occasion. We beg to be permitted to express our humble gratitude to the Imperial and Supreme Governments and to your Government, for the grant of the invaluable boon of electing members to your Excellency's Legislative Council. And we entertain great hopes that under the disciplinary guidance of Presidents like your Excellency, our Council will form a model Chamber of Legislators. We look with great concern upon the outbursts of religious differences that have lately become of such frequent occurrence. We are glad to note that Government are giving serious attention to this subject, which is causing deep anxiety to them and to all right-thinking men and disturbing public peace. We earnestly pray that Government, in consultation, if necessary, with the responsible and respected leaders of the two communities, may devise proper and well-concerted measures to effectually check these growing animosities. Your Excellency will be much pleased to note that the relations between the two communities in this Town are marked with great cordiality and confidence. The historic buildings of this place draw visitors from near and afar. And we are very grateful to Government for the liberal steps taken by them for the preservation of these relics of past glory and art. The judicious selection of this place as a Sudder Station is gradually increasing the population, and it would, we believe, greatly contribute to the improvement of this Town, if greater facilities than at present exist were offered for building purposes. We, therefore, fervently pray that Government in their generosity may be pleased to reduce the rates of ground-rent charged for building sites. We are deeply thankful to your Excellency's Government for having selected a most central and convenient site for the location of our High School. As Bijapur is purely an agricultural district, it is highly desirable that an agricultural class and an experimental farm should be attached to the local High School. We have been trying our best, as far as our limited funds permit, to do our duty by the people. We have lately built a new school-house in the Jumamasjid Peith, at a cost of about six thousand rupees. We have commenced a drainage scheme, and we have also resolved to construct a new building of pressing public necessity, viz., a market. We have contributed a sum of Rs. 6,000 towards defraying the cost of a new High School building, which work, we hope, will soon be taken up. We have had, lastly, a neat little public garden laid out around the Native General Library. Thus, your Excellency will, we humbly think, see that we are not unmindful of our primary duties, considering our limited income, nearly half of which is spent in keeping in repair about eighteen miles of our City roads, and in maintaining the primary schools. Lastly, we hope that your Excellency will, on your return home, continue to take an active interest in the welfare of this most loyal dependency. We pray that your Excellency will inform her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of our feelings of profound loyalty. In bidding farewell to your Excellency, we all heartily join in praying to the Almighty God to give your Excellency and Lady Harris long life, health, and prosperity.

The Chairman of the Municipality having been introduced then read the following address:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable George Robert Canning, Baron Harris, G. C. I. E.

May it please your Excellency,—As this is probably the last occasion on which your Excellency will visit this district during the term of your existing high office, we, the members of the District Local Board of Bijapur, take the opportunity on our own behalf and on behalf of the rural inhabitants whom we represent of assuring your Excellency of our loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and of our regard and admiration for your Excellency, by wh

for the cleansing of their houses and streets. Primary education, we regret to say, does not make a rapid advance in this district. The lowest classes have not yet learned to appreciate it, and the children of agriculturists are too often withdrawn from school as soon as they become of use in the fields. There are indications, however, that its utility is becoming more widely recognized and doubtless progress would be more rapid if the accommodation were better, for education cannot be satisfactorily conducted in temples and chowries where interruptions are frequent. A few school-houses are being built every year as funds permit in places where the people prove their wish for them by substantial contributions, in which matter also we receive assistance from Government in accordance with grant-in-aid rules, and we hope that a gradual, if slow, extension of primary education will thereby be secured. We trust that we have satisfied your Excellency that we are making the best use we can of the funds at our disposal, and we are grateful to your Excellency's Government for the encouragement and aid given to us in the manners we have indicated. It may not be possible for your Excellency on your return to England to give the same substantial assistance in the advancement of our interests and the interests of the people we represent as has been given in your capacity of Governor of this Presidency, but we are sure that these interests will not be forgotten when occasion arises. In conclusion we respectfully tender to your Excellency a cordial farewell and fervent wishes for the future happiness of yourself and Lady Harris.

His Excellency in replying to the Municipal and Local Board addresses at Bijapur thanked the latter for the appreciation they expressed of what Government had done and hoped to continue to do by way of grants-in-aid for the improvement of village water-supply and sanitation. He quite agreed with the Board that such matters, though they might seem to some people petty or parochial were next to the protection of life or property of most importance in increasing the comfort of the great bulk of the population, and were quite as worthy of attention as heroic legislative measures. He hoped very shortly also to be able to add to the number of dispensaries in the Presidency: and to set on foot a system of travelling dispensaries, which would bring medical advice nearer to the homes of the agricultural population. Government also hoped to be able to assist the Board in increasing the number of their feeder roads. His Excellency congratulated the Municipality on all they were doing to administer their revenue wisely, and also on the excellent spirit of mutual concession which animated the relations of the townspeople outside as well as inside the Board, and with reference to the allusion in their address to religious disputes remarked: "I am delighted gentlemen, to hear from Mr. Monteath of the good feeling that prevails amongst you, and I most sincerely trust that may remain. I have both at Ahmednagar and Sholapur touched on the subject generally, and adjured your Mahratta neighbours to show all the conciliation possible in order to avoid any further outcrop of these disasters; and to settle those disputes that are still warm. It will not be inappropriate if, from this city of Bijapur, I make an appeal to the Mahomedans of the Deccan. Much that I have previously said of course applies to both parties to the dispute; but, so it seems to me, there is their difference, at least in many places. The Mahomedans are in the position which seeks from them some concession. As I have already said customs differ so materially from place to place that I can only speak in general terms. But certainly in several cases the dispute has borne the appearance of one arising out of a case in which some concession was sought from the Mahomedans: and I do trust that they will carefully consider whether there are not occasions when concession is a more admirable quality than tenacity. I can but touch very gingerly on the subject for as I have already said a general opinion is inapplicable to all the circumstances that face us, but I have in my mind one case where I *know* that there is a division of opinion amongst the Mahomedans themselves. One party advocating some concessions which they consider would in no way injure their religious susceptibilities, the other adhering strictly to what they consider absolutely essential by way of respect to their religious edifices. Now, gentlemen, if that instance is not an isolated one, if in other towns than the one I am thinking of there is a feeling amongst the Mahomedans that some of the concessions sought for could be conceded, I do implore the other party to consider whether there are no occasions when it is more blessed to give than to receive: whether in the general interests of the community a settlement on the basis of compromise is not preferable to these disturbing differences: and whether magnanimity is not preferable to a rigid insistance on observances, which some of their co-religionists consider are not entirely necessary. Gentlemen, I have appealed to both parties for the sake of their own comfort, and of that of the public generally to let moderate counsels prevail, let me appeal finally for the sake of our revered Queen-Empress. I do assure you that these religious disputes are causing her Majesty the deepest distress and some anxiety. I do appeal to you to, when feelings of pride are urging you on to demand or to resist to the utmost, permit, for the sake of your beloved Queen Mother, the better feelings of conciliation and concession to have sway.

The proceedings terminated with the usual presentation of garlands and *pan-supari*, and his Excellency leaving the building was taken by Mr. Monteath for a drive to the different places of interest in the City.

In the evening a large party of gentlemen and ladies, were invited to dine at the Collector's to have the honour of meeting Lord Harris, and later his Excellency held a reception of native gentlemen in the drawing-room.

To-morrow being Sunday there are no official functions taking place, his Excellency and the Staff leaving privately by the afternoon train for Gadag.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has recently returned from a visit to Llanberis, writes that he was grieved to find it commonly reported that within the next twelve months a railway will be opened to the summit of Snowdon, and a large hotel built there. As the originator of the scheme is said to be also the proprietor of the land, there will be no need for an act of Parliament, so that there seems but little chance of preventing the disfigurement of the most beautiful and grandest of all the Welsh mountains. But, perhaps, continues the correspondent, if lovers of nature would make their voice heard the scheme might yet be reconsidered, and the monarch of the Cambrian Hills saved from the vandalism of the contractor.

A VIENNA correspondent telegraphs that at the Naturalists' Congress in Vienna, the sanitary state of the city since the recent improvements has been discussed. These improvements include the aqueducts which provide water from the Alps, a complete system of drains for the most remote suburbs, the purification of the Danube, the establishment of orderly markets, the removal of animal refuse, on a scientific system, and new means of transporting the sick. The number of deaths from dysentery, for example, in 1855 was 1,057, and from that high figure the deaths have come down to five in 1893. Of course, the most important illness for Vienna is the variety of consumption, called Morbus Viennensis by the doctors. The decrease of deaths is not so marked as in the other diseases, but still it is very great. In 1878, of every 10,000 of the population, 63·76 died of consumption, in 1893 only 37·7. The total mortality of Vienna has decreased from 46·6 per 1,000 in 1830-39, to 28 in 1880 to 1889, and 25½ last year.

THE young King Alexander of Servia, who on various occasions has shown a maturity of judgment far beyond his years, has, in a conversation with a representative of the "Cologne Gazette," expressed himself about the political situation in Servia. The maintenance of the friendship between Servia and Turkey, he said, was the principal task of Servia's foreign policy. Passing on to the domestic affairs, the King pointed out why it had been necessary to suspend the constitution, which was, in his opinion, suitable only for nations who had reached a much higher standard of civilisation than Servia. A new constitution is being prepared, but there must be no undue haste. King Alexander (a Berlin correspondent says) spoke in most enthusiastic terms of his father Milan, who to-day has more sympathisers in Servia than ever. The King does not believe that his dynasty was endangered in any way; it was too deeply rooted in the hearts of the Servian population. Speaking of Bulgaria, King Alexander said: "I think that M. Stambuloff's dismissal was a grave political fault. He was the right man for the country, and it has mostly to thank him for what it is to-day. Young countries like Bulgaria and Servia need a strong guiding hand during their years of development. The Constitution of the Bulgarians is, perhaps, in some respects, too far ahead of its people; but by firmness and sagacity, and perhaps even by many acts of despotism, M. Stambuloff formed a sort of adjustment between what the Constitution allowed and that which would have been detrimental in its unlimited application.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC.

SECOND DAY.

THE Bombay Gymkhana annual athletic sports, which commenced on the Marine Lines ground on Monday, were concluded last evening. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen were present in the enclosure where seats were provided. The programme for the afternoon contained many interesting items and a great deal of enthusiasm prevailed among the spectators. The mounted sports begin to-day and will be concluded to-morrow, and they are expected to be equally successful as the athletic sports. The most interesting item was the last on the programme, namely, the prize-distribution. The crowd took an immense interest in this ceremony which Mrs. Beaufort had kindly performed, and every prize-winner was cheered as Mr. Steuart, the honorary secretary, read out the names. On the whole the sport proved a complete success and the management may well be congratulated on it. The items were gone through with admirable punctuality, and the decisions given by the judges were generally regarded as satisfactory. At the conclusion three cheers were given for Mrs. Beaufort and the same was repeated for Mr H. M. Steuart.

The following items were gone through yesterday afternoon:—

PUTTING THE SHOT.

Post entries having been received on the ground six men tried the strength of their shoulders. The following was the condition to be observed:—

The weight should be put from the shoulder with span one hand only without follow from 27 feet square. All puts should be measured perpendicularly from the first pitch of the weight to the front line of the square, or to that line produced.

Three tries were allowed and crossing the scratch counted as one try.

The result:—

F J Clark (33 feet 9 inches)	1
M R Jardine (31 feet 10 inches)	2
C Trafford (29 feet 10 inches)	3

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (CHALLENGE CUP.)

T Reed	1
W H Cole	2
John Allen	3

Eight men ran for the challenge cup, and Reed, who used judgment to overtake his rivals towards the finis, carried the day.

½ MILE FLAT RACE (ALL COMERS).

Out of seven four competitors scratched and the following result was arrived at:

Private Collen (Welsh Regt)	1
Drum-Major W Dunbar (1st L. N. Lanc)	2

WIDE JUMP.

J L Morres, (17 feet 10 inches)	1
A J O'brien, (17feet 3 inches)	2

The distance jumped over was exactly the same as last year and no records were beaten. The item proved most interesting, and the crowd cheered the competitors when they jumped over seventeen feet. The following condition was laid down for the competitors:—

Each competitor was allowed three jumps, and the best three competitors of the first trial were allowed three more tries each for the final. The farthest jump of the six attempts shall win. If any competitor fell back or stepped back after jumping, or crossed the taking off line with either foot, or so swerved aside that he passed beyond the taking off line, such jump was not measured but was counted against the competitor as one jump. All jumps were measured, to the taking off line from the edge of the heel mark nearest that line, along a line perpendicular to that line.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.

J Reed	1
H Cole	2

SECOND HEAT.

G Kelly	1
H Hussey	2

THIRD HEAT.

C Trafford	1
H N Howell	2

THE FINAL HEAT.

In the final heat which was run out by the winners of the first three heats Reed and Trafford had a *dead heat* and the management decided to make them run again. The competitors were so evenly matched that the second time was precisely the same way as they did the first time and *dead heat* was telegraphed once more amidst loud cheering.

220 Yards Flat Race. (Open to representatives, 14 years and over, of schools belonging to the High Schools Athletic Association.)

Two heats were tried by two sets of boys, consisting of the competitors each, and the final heat which was tried by the winners of the first two heats gave the following results:—

W Kershaw, (St Mary's)	1
W R Jones, (J Connon High School)	2
G Rogers, (St Peter's)	3
Gilbert Piper, (St Peter's)	4

½ MILE STEEPLE CHASE (NATIVE SOLDIERS.)

FINAL HEAT.

Naik Feiz Ali Khan, (22nd Bo I)	1
Private Shaikh Ebrahim, (21st Bo I)	2
Private Bhore Khan	3
Lance Naik Kan Sing	4

Six men ran for this and the one expected to win having acted so badly as to be disqualified, the above result was brought about.

½ MILE STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP.

For Members.

Only two members out of seven ran as under:—

Mr R Jardine (30 yards)	1
A J O'Brien	2

Jardine kept up the lead and while going over water he had a fall which caused a nasty cut on the knee.

120 YARDS VETERANS' RACE.

(Members only.)

More than half a dozen members took part in this event which was the most interesting of all. Reid took the lead, but was soon overtaken by Beaufort. It was hard time for Beaufort, too, for although overtaken kept behind by Dr. Crimmin only two steps within the finis.

Surgeon Major Crimmin	1
Beaufort	2
Reed	3

Post entries were received on the ground and the following stipulation was made:—

This event was open to members of the Gymkhana only, who have resided not less than ten years in the East.

The latest arrival in the country started Scratch, and one yard was allowed for every year since first landing in excess of the scratch man. Last year's winner penalised 5 yards.

ONE MILE WALKING RACE—ALL COMERS.

R L Pandy	1
Drum-Major Dunbar	2

The three characteristics of fair walking as distinguished from running were:—

(1) The weight of the body should be on the heels when the step forward was taken.

(2) One foot should be always on the ground.

(3) The knee should be perfectly straight as the foremost foot touched the ground.

For half a mile Panday and Dunbar kept together, but as soon as half mile was completed the Parsee took the lead, and the distance between the competitors grew longer till at the finis, Panday won by about ten yards.

½ MILE FLAT RACE.

E W Woodward	1
W H Cole	2

Six competed for this event, and the whole lot of them kept well close until Woodward ran up foremost and had an easy win. Cole immediately following.

TUG OF WAR.

MARINE BATTALION *vs.* 22ND BO. INFANTRY.

The 22nd Infantry men who were most enthusiastically cheered by their old *Subadar* easily pulled over their opponents twice in the conflict.

The visitors then returned into the pavilion, and Mrs. Beaufort gave away the prizes to the winners of Monday and yesterday's events.

Three cheers for Mrs. Beaufort and three cheers for Mr. H. M. Steuart brought the interesting sports to a close.

The following is the programme of to-day's sport:—

Special Notice to Competitors.—In consequence of the large number of the entries, it is necessary that competitors be ready to start at once when called upon to do so, on pain of disqualification.

Order of starting.—Competitors will start in the contests in the order shown in the programme, and stations will be awarded in the other events in the same way.

4 p.m.—Tent-Pegging. (a) Ponies; (b) Horses. Judge—Captain S. C. U. Smith, R. A.

Conditions and Marking.—The point of lance must be kept up until 15 yards from peg. The peg must be carried 30 yards or a "take" cannot be claimed. A competitor dropping his spear will be disqualified from the competition. Marks as follows:—Strike, 2; move, 4; take, 6; with liberty to the Judge to give 2 points extra for style, or to deduct points if pace is insufficient. This will be settled at once. Two runs will be allowed.

PONIES.

1	G Griffith	7	H Raymond
2	A J Peile	8	H S Capper
3	Genl Gatacre	9	A M Tod
4	B P Ellwood	10	G H McCausland
5	F Graham	11	F S Walker
6	H E E Procter		

HORSES.

1	C F Stevens	8	H S Symons
2	A M Tod	9	E Rivers Smith
3	F Graham	10	J M Eyrle
4	B P Ellwood	11	F S Walker
5	G Griffith	12	Genl Gatacre
6	T L Roberts	13	A D Creagh
7	G H McCausland	14	W W Bulkeley

4-30 p.m.—Jumping Competition. For Ponies and Galloways. Conditions.—For Ponies and Galloways, 14 hands and under. Over three jumps. No. 1, a brushwood fence; No. 2, a hurdle; No. 3, a water jump. Each competitor will be allowed 2 tries. Judges—Messrs. G. K. Remington and E. E. Steel.

1 A Walpole's g a p Surefoot, Owner.
2 W W Bulkeley's g c b p Brickbat, Owner.
3 A C Burder's g w p Native Cat, Mrs Burder.
4 Genl Gatacre's b c b p Jewel, Owner.
5 A M Tod's b w m Dinah, Owner.
6 A S Capper's g c b g Chris, Owner.

4-45 p.m.—The Pony Scurry. For Ponies and Galloways 13-3 and under, that have never won a race value Rs. 40 or over. Catch-weights over 10st. 7lbs. Distance, about ¼ mile. To start from a flag at the north end of the *maidan*. W. I. T. C. and Polo certificates accepted. Starter—Mr. C. A. B. Beatty. Judge—Mr. F. A. Prevost.

1 A Hoare's b a p Gridiron, Owner
2 W J A Foulke's ch a p Gipsyboy, Owner
3 R E Enthoven's b a p Insurance, Owner
4 H E John's g ch p Jack, Owner
5 J Murdock's b ch m The Shrew, Owner
6 F Graham's b a p Lazy Boots, Owner
7 H E E Procter's g a p Chris, Owner
8 T W Birkett's g a o The Bruster, Mr Ellison
9 T W Birkett's ch a p Caromel, Owner
10 A S Capper's g ch p Chris, Owner
11 H Raymond's gr a p ——, Owner
12 W G Page's gr a p Ross, Owner

4-50 p. m.—Lloyd-Lindsay Competition. Teams of four to ride over a jump to a point and dismount in alternate half-sections, each of which must knock over two cocoanuts placed on posts with polo balls, and team to return over same course. Team doing it in shortest time to win. Judges—Messrs. H. M. Steuart, and E. E. Steel.

1 Bombay Light Horse Team, No. 1.—Capt Cuffs, Lieut Moir, Lieut Symons, and Sarg-Major Ryrie.
2 Bombay Light Horse Team, No. 2.—Sergt Ker, Trooper Weholi, Trooper Rivers-Smith, and Trooper Ostromayer.
3 Bombay Light Horse Team, No. 3.—Trooper Tod, Trooper Bulkeley, Trooper Stevens, and Trooper Roberts.
4 Bombay Light Horse Team, No. 4.
5 Jackal Club Team.—T W Birkett, H E E Procter, H Raymond, and F O Ellison.
6 Genl Gatacre's Team.—Genl Gatacre, H C Burder, G Griffith, and A N Odhel.
7 Colaba Team.—A Walpole, A S Capper, A J Peile, and D F Tulloch.
8 Bombay Gymkhana Team.—W A Foulkes, D Knight, B Murdoch, and H. McCausland.

5-30 p.m.—Needle-the-Thread Race. Gentlemen's nomination. Lady to ride over a hurdle to a point and hand nominator a thread with which he must thread a needle and give to lady who will return to the winning post. Starter—Mr. C. A. B. Beatty. Judge—Mr. G. K. Remington.

1	Mr H E E Procter	nominates	Mrs Prevost
2	Mr H C Burder	do	Mrs Burder
3	Mr D S K Creig	do	Miss Bapty
4	Mr F Graham	do	Mrs Graham
5	Mr H Raymond	do	——
6	Mr G Griffith	do	Miss Wilson
7	Mr A M Tod	do	Mrs Prior

5-35 p.m.—V. C. Race. Start from flag, ride over hurdle, dismount and rescue a dummy from an ambush under the enemy's fire, returning over a hurdle to winning post. Starter—Mr. E. E. Steel. Judge—Mr. F. A. Prevost.

FIRST HEAT.	SECOND HEAT.
1 H E Procter	8 A S Capper
2 W W Bulkeley	9 R E Enthoven
3 H S Symons	10 L B Ker
4 T W Birkett	11 H Raymond
5 G Griffith	12 G H McCausland
6 C F Stevens	13 A M Tod
7 T L Roberts	

5-40 p.m.—Time Race. Competitors to ride round a flag and back, the one doing the distance in two minutes or nearest to two minutes to win. Judge.—Mr. G. K. Remington. Starter—Mr. C. A. B. Beatty.

1 H H Howell	12 G H McCausland
2 T W Birkett	13 J H Wilson
3 R E Enthoven	14 F C Rome
4 W W Bulkeley	15 R B Owen
5 W G Page	16 W G Foulkes
6 Genl Gatacre	17 T L Roberts
7 G Griffith	18 H E John
8 H C Burder	19 F S Walker
9 A S Capper	20 H E E Procter
10 F Graham	21 J M Eyrle
11 J Murdoch	22 A M Tod
	23 C F Stevens

5-45 p.m.—V. C. Race.

FINAL HEAT.

Winners of first heat. Winners of second heat.

By kind permission of the Commandant and officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol. R. Corps, will play the following programme of music at the above sports this evening, commencing at 4-30 p.m.:—

Quick March..Kneller Hall.....Jord Hume
Valse.....The Gondoliers.....P Bucalossi
Selection.....Princess Toto.....F Clay
Lancers.....The Connaught.....C D'Albert
Polka.....See me Dance.....E Solomon
Galop.....The Tourists.....Bredhe
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 6th October 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—E. Angelo Short, merchant of Cossipore, near Calcutta, for a process and its machine for converting clean lac and seedlac into shellac; Ram Chand, Head Draftsman, Office of Executive Engineer, Mid Doab, Canals Division, for "Ram Chand's Patent Flour Mill;"—Francis Gascoigne Lynde, of the Mosque, Ahmedabad, Civil Engineer, for a new and improved method of raising and lowering lamps on signal posts; Robert Thornton Moore, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, at present residing at Ishapore, near Barrackpore, Bengal, India, for hanging counterbalancing and actuating punkahs; Thomas Craney, of 624, Harrison Street, Bay City, Michigan, United States of America, manufacturer, for improvements in salt evaporators; Thomas Craney, of 624, Harrison Street, Bay City, Michigan, United States of America, manufacturer, for improvements in Driers; Harbert Anthony Sawyer of the Indian Staff Corps, care of Messrs. William Watson and Co., Bombay, for an improvement in Binoculars. William Don, Engineer and merchant of No. 1, Clive Row, in the Town of Calcutta, India, for an adjustable Non-Conducting covering for steam pipes, etc.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Harry Finlayson of Scotland, North Britain, now residing at Lahore and employed as Relieving Station Master, North-Western Railway, for preventing of damage to points on a line of railway, etc., although locked. (Filed 20th July 1894); Parnel, Rabbidge, Electrician, of William Street, Double Bay, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, for an improved electro-magnetic alarm or call. (Filed 19th September 1894.); Adolph Moonelis, of 113, Avenue D, New York, in the County and State of New York, United States of America, manufacturer, for improvements in apparatus for cutting wrappers for cigarettes and cigars out of tobacco leaves. (Filed 21st September 1894). Edwin John Chatelier, Contractor, of 17, Parsee Church Streect, Calcutta, for a pump for drawing oils and other liquids from cans or other vessels containing them, (Filed 25th September 1894.); Henry Defries of No. 147, Houndsditch, in the City and County of London, manufacturer, for improvements in window frames. (Filed 26th September 1894). The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—Dan Rylands of Barnsley, England, manufacturer, for improvements in machinery for the manufacture of bottles. (From 31st October 1894 to 30th October 1895); Dan Rylands, glass manufacturer of Barnsley, England, for improvements in or relating to glass lined fittings for glass lined tubing. (From 3rd November 1894 to 2nd November 1895); Alfred Addison Blandy, M.D., of 58, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, England, for improvements in the production of new compounds for the manufacture of the soles and heels of boots and shoes and for other and various useful purposes, the said compounds being characterized by their vulcanizing, insulating and other qualities. (From 2nd December 1894 to 1st December 1895.)

AT Spandau the inhabitants were lately in great excitement because an unfortunate lunatic, an ex-schoolmaster, had managed to climb one of the pillars of a gas-tank at the public gas works, and, sitting on his insecure perch, twenty-four feet above the basin, he made incoherent speeches about peace, blood, and murder, and refused to come down unless the persons assembled called him "Dear brother." This they did, but he still kept his perch. By means of ladders several persons climbed up to him, but he resisted their attempts to bring him down for two hours, for they were afraid of using violence lest he might fall. At last they succeeded, and he was taken police office, when he fell into a mad fury, breaking all he could reach.

A PARIS correspondent telegraphs:—The death of M. Gustave Humbert reduces the number of life Senators to twenty-one. The senior life Senator is M. Barthelemy-St-Hilarie, who attained his 89th year on the 19th of August. Those who come after him are M. Thery, born in 1807, Pajot in 1809, Wallon (the historian of Joan of Arc and of the Constitution) in 1812, Jules Simon in 1814, and Le Royer, ex-President of the Senate, in 1816, Gonin in 1818, Tribert in 1819, Cordier in 1821, Denormandie, the attorney of Madam Patti and of the Orleans family, in 1821, Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier in 1823, Laro in 1823; Magnin, Governor of the Bank of France, in 1824; General Billot in 1828; M. Beranger and De Chadois in 1830, Scheurer-Kestner in 1833, and Herve and Saisy in 1833. Out of the seventy-five life senators elected by the Versailles Assembly fifty-four are now dead.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India have made a new departure. For many years past a reward of Rs. 30 has been paid by the Military Accounts Department for the capture of deserters from the British Army or Subordinate Medical Department. A change has now been ordered which does not appear to be wise. A condition has been entered, that the reward is to be determined and distributed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency in which the deserter's arrest takes place, and that when the re-capture of the deserter is due to the efforts of the police, the amount of the reward, subject to a maximum of Rs. 30, and its distribution will equally be decided by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency in which the deserter's arrest takes place. Why so petty a detail as this should be thrust on the Commander-in-Chief, observes the Lahore paper, is not apparent, as promptness in paying the reward acts as an incentive to the police to keep their eyes open for straying Tommies.

ON the 31st instant there will be a rehearsal at Quetta of the manœuvres to be held during the approaching visit of the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief. For this purpose the following corps will march out on the 30th October, and pitch a divisional camp at Mehterzai beyond the Beleli mound redoubt, and will march back to Quetta on the following evening:—No. 5 Mountain Battery, R.A., No. 7 Company, Southern Division, R.A., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 40th Regiment of Pathans, and 9th Bombay Infantry. The manœuvres wil take place on the 5th and 6th November. The 24th Baluchistan Regiment from Chaman will also march into Quetta to take part in the operations. Their place at Chaman being taken by a detachment of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry. The 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers will provide an officer's guard of 30 rank and file at the Residency during His Excellency the Viceroy's stay.

THE Nizam's Commander-in-Chief, Rajah Kishen Prasad, had a quarrel about the ownership of certain villages of his relatives the other day, and in the fight one man was killed and several wounded, and the Prime Minister has taken immediate action, with the result that the villages in dispute have been attached. These riots will one day compel the Government to disarm the city rabble.

LIEUTENANT T. D. REECE, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who met with a serious accident at polo at Quetta by his pony falling and rolling over his head, has been invalided home, having completely lost the sight of one eye. It is, however, possible that he may ultimately recover.

THERE is little doubt that Driver Dalben will be made to suffer for his carelessness and its terrible results in the railway accident near Chaman; writes a contemporary, but it may not be inopportune to enquire whether the higher officers of the railway administration are not also to blame for permitting the existence of a station on a gradient of 1 in 40 without providing a catch siding at the lower end to prevent trains from running away, as this one did; perhaps this precaution will now be adopted. The N.-W. Railway should in any case be compelled to make ample provision for the dependent relatives poor Bartels and the native servant have left behind them.

GENERAL KEITH FRASER in issuing his remarks on the recent manœuvres in England urges that regiments and squadrons want more practice in manœuvres, and more attention must be paid to reconnaisance work; and there is a need of more rapid understanding between leaders and superiors, independent action of subordinate leaders, choice of tactical formations, combining rapidity and order, yet ability to rally; more need of thorough training of individual squadrons, in the future. As regards reconnaisance the present manœuvres have shown the necessity for cavalry officers being familiar with every form of that duty. No opportunity should be missed of practising junior officers. Sound judgment and aptness are more valuable than mere paper work. Map reading should be mastered by non-commissioned officers.

THERE is trouble in store for the Poles. The Emperor of Germany in a speech at Thorne on Saturday severely censured the Poles for their anti-German and revolutionary feeling. On leaving, the Emperor remarked to the Mayor of Thorne that he hoped the speech would not be forgotten "because," he added, "I can make myself very disagreeable too." Prince Bismarck, addressing a deputation from West Prussia, caused some surprise by calling for cheers for the Emperor and declaring that the Polish aristocratic party was a party of revolution and must be suppressed. Since the speech 160 Polish agitators have been arrested at Odessa.

THE defeat of Sir James Patterson's Government in Victoria has come as no surprise. Indeed, it only lasted until now through the weakness of a disorganised Opposition confronted with a diminishing revenue, which taxation was powerless to swell. Sir James Patterson listened to the free trade party and listened to arguments in favour of trusting rather to production than to Customs for an increase of wealth. Had Victoria collected its former dues its large deficit would have been converted into as large a surplus. A new Victorian Ministry has been formed by the Honourable George Turner with the Minister of Defence, Sir J. T. Sargood.

THE conduct of Sir Terence O'Brien, the Governor of Newfoundland, during the recent political crisis, in which His Excellency refused to accept the views of the party of Sir W. Whiteway and dissolved Parliament, has received the full approval of the Home Government.

A CORRESPONDENT who has been visiting the Antwerp Exhibition writes to us asking what has become of the famous project for an Aerial Castle in the Exhibition grounds? He says:—"Before the Exhibition was opened some months ago prospectuses were sent out wholesale of this veritable castle in the air. It purported to be a magnificent building something like the Tuileries Palace, suspended in mid-air by means of monster captive balloons. Visitors to the Exhibition were to dine up aloft, and listen to concerts there. Arriving at the Exhibition, I asked a polite official my way to the famous Castle. 'Go straight through the main building,' he said, 'it is at the other end. 'I went as directed, and came to a 'Passage du Chateau Aerien.' At last I thought, as children say, that I was getting 'warm.' But at the end of the corridor there was an official at a closed door. 'The Aerial Castle?' I asked. The official shrugged his shoulders. 'It is not open yet,' he said. I am not sure, but I fancy there was just a faint smile on that official's face as he said further that he could not inform me when it would open. Is it possible that the whole thing is a hoax? I noticed that the Passage du Chateau Aerien was a place crowded with refreshment bars, which, but for the fact that people go in search of the missing palace, would be in a very unfavourable position for securing custom.

As others see us. Hat-doffing, as it appears to Mr. Yam Ping, a Chinese gentleman interviewed by a correspondent of the *Woman's Signal*:—"I can appreciate and even admire some of the usages of this rich country, but to take off my hat on being introduced to a gentleman implies such forwardness and familiarity as, if to say, 'I have no respect for your presence; I shall disrobe myself as though in my own house.' I cannot admire this rude custom. Even in England the ladies will not do it. I do not see them throw off their head-covering as soon as they are introduced or go to visit. They have natural refinement which withholds them from yielding to such a custom."

THE number of military prisoners now at Cairo shows an increase of two hundred and sixty-eight on the previous year, which the Chief Warder attributes to the increase of the army of occupation in Egypt, and also to the fact that soldiers are able to purchase in the town at a very small cost a kind of spirit which, "if they drink but a very small quantity, takes away their senses, and also their power of walking, and are consequently made prisoners for being drunk, drink alone being the primary cause of nine-tenths of the crime in Egypt."

GAZETTE OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India, October, 13.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Major F F Perry, Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College, at present offic as Ophthalmic Surg and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgy in the Medical College, Calcutta, has obtained furlough on private affairs for six months.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The following offig promotions are made in the Geological Survey of India:—Mr P N Bose, Deputy Superintendent to officiate as Superintendent, vice Mr T WH Hughes; Mr C S Middlemiss, Deputy Superintendent, to officiate as Superintendent, vice Mr R D Oldham; Mr P N Datta, Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, vice Mr P N Bose.

The special duty under the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture to which Mr R Obbard, Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, was appointed in is extended to the 13th Oct 1894, after which date his services will be replaced at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Foreign Department notification appointing the Reverend Richard Sorby, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be a Marriage Registrar, and licensing him to solemnize marriages and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, in Mysore (including the Civil and Military station of Bangalore), is cancelled.

The following promotion is made in the 22nd Regt, Central India Horse, Kot-Dafadar Bishan Singh to be Jamadar, vice Natha Singh, deceased.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr H J Brereton, Assist Comptroller Genl in charge of the Paper Currency office, Calcutta is granted privilege leave for twenty-nine days.

Mr A H Anthony is posted as Assist Comptroller Genl in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Brereton.

Mr G D Padmanjee, Assist Acctant Genl, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for sixteen days.

The leave on medical certificate for six months granted to Mr J C Mitra, Probationer in the Office of the Comptroller, Burma, is extended by one month.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt E C Lushington, second-in-command, 2nd Infy, to be offig commandant, vice Major A Adye, on furlough.

Lieut C E Luard, West Yorkshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bengal presidency, to be offig wing officer on probation.

Second-Lieut A St J Cooke, Royal Sussex Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bengal presidency, to be offig wing officer on probation.

STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieut William Lewis Cotton, Yorkshire L I, wing officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 12th July 1893, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second-Lieut Cotton will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining: 37th (Dogra) Regt of Bengal Infy, Gobind Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Lieut F J Home, C S I, Royal Engrs Insp-Genl of Irrigation and Depy Secy to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, (p a) for 217 days.

Lieut-Col J Butler, Indian Staff Corps, Depy Commr, 1st grade, Henzada, Burma, (p a) for 159 days.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps: the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India: Lieut H M Grove, Indian Staff Corps, attached, 1st Bengal Cavalry, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps: the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty: Lieut W A Fraser, Indian Staff Corps: wing officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, for three months. Surgn-Lieut-Col A B Strahan, M B 4th Gurkha (Rifles) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year.

Lieut J F H Carmichael, Royal Engrs, Assist Engr, 1st grade Milry Works Depart, is granted leave out of India (p a) for one yer, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India. Lieut W A Stokes, Royal Engineers, temporary Assist Engr, 3rd grade, Public Works Dept, Burma, is granted leave out of India, (m c) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India: Capt J A Gibbon, Royal Engrs, Ex Engrs, 4th grade, Milry Works Depart, (p a) for one day, Capt C I Wimberley, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commr, 8th Bengal Cavlry, (p a) for seven days. Capt J H Balfour Indian Staff Corps, Squadron commander, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regt of Bengal Lancers, (p a) for seven days. Lieut H A Lash, Indian Staff Corps attached, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, (m c) for three months, without pay. Lieut H P Lane, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer and adjt, 3rd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, (m c) for three months. Lieut T Smith, Depy Assist Commissary, Ordnance Dept, (m c) for two months. Assist Surg W Forrester, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, (p a) for six months.

PENSIONS.

Conductor Charles Lambert, Ordnance Depart, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Majors who have completed twenty years' full pay service to be Surgeon-Lieut-Cols, Richard Nugent Stoker, Gerald Bomford, M.D., Charles Joseph McCartie, M.B.

Surg-Capts who have completed twelve years full pay service to be Surgn-Majors: Albert William Denis Leahy, M D; Richard Rome Weir, M B.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut and Depy Assist Commy Richard C

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

An Admiralty order has been issued directing the new fast cruiser Charybdis, built and equipped at Sheerness Dockyard at a cost of £250,000, to be completed for active service by October 20. The Charybdis, which steams over twenty knots an hour, has been equipped with two 6-inch, eight 4·7-inch, and nine small quick-firing guns, and with two torpedo tubes, was built under the Naval Defence Act.

The contrast between the views taken of the naval needs of the Empire by two such representative persons as the presidents, respectively, of the Trades Union Congress and the Association of Chambers of Commerce is sufficiently startling to give us cause for thought. All that Mr. Frank J. Delves, in his presidential address to the first-named body, could find to say about the matter was that the scandalous growth of our revenue (by which, we assume, he means expenditure) is due to the army and navy, and he compared to a sword of Damocles hanging over the heads of the trades union movement the charges for naval and military defence, which to other people constitute the premium paid for Imperial insurance against ever-present danger. This is the way in which Sir Albert Rollit looks upon it, and when he pointed out at Huddersfield that out of Europe the trade of the United Kingnom is not only overwhelming but increasing, while in Europe the proportion of trade done by the British Islands surpasses that of either Germany or France, he did not forget to add that our ascendency is not likely to be shaken "while we retain the carrying power of the world." For how long, we wonder, does Mr. Delves think we should retain our carrying trade if we lost the naval supremacy which is the return for that expenditure he calls "scandalous"?

The German army has long been notorious for the brutal manner in which the private soldiers were treated by the non-commissioned and other officers. The system was inaugurated by the Great Frederick and the military authorities since his day seemed unwilling to allow it to die out. Happilly the present Emperor seems determined to have none of it. His Imperial rescript on the subject forbidding any officer to strike his men made some sensation when it was issued, though it was commonly said in army circles that it would soon be a dead letter. A few recent cases proves the contrary. A well-known officer was recently dismissed the service with ignominy for the offence of striking a man in the ranks, the Emperor personally endorsing the order for his dismissal with a severe and cutting remark. Last week at Breslau a sergeant who was charged with ill-treating a soldier was tried for the offence by a Council of War, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in a fortress, and when his sentence has expired to rejoin his regiment as a soldier of the second class. A few such sentences as these will do more to put down an unmanly and detestable practice than any number of Imperial edicts.

We learn that the prolongation of the tenure of command of battalions of infantry and regiments of cavalry from four to five years has been practically decided on. There is something to be said on both sides. Four years is a short time for which to hold a command, for scarcely has the lieutenant-colonel got settled in the saddle than he sees the day of quitting it looming in the distance. On the other hand, the extension from four to five years will injuriously affect the prospects of promotion of the junior officers. It is true that in old days a lieutenant-colonel sometimes retained the command for a dozen years or longer, but in those times there was no retirement for age—a fact which makes a considerable difference. What is really wanted is an elimination, either forcibly or by inducement, of officers not of the highest quality or lacking zeal, while still in the lower regimental ranks.

Captain Boynton, the inventor of the new cuirass, has simply aimed at giving the infantry soldier something to hang on his rifle so that it will form a rest to shoot from as well as a breastwork to shelter him whilst firing, but the invention contains much further possibilities. The proposal for making use of the shield is that every soldier should carry one with him when under fire, and lie behind it when he begins to shoot, placing the muzzle of his rifle in a slot provided for that purpose. The plates are also made so that many of them may be locked together in two tiers if necessary, forming a continuous breastwork, behind which a company in two ranks might find cover, though the ordinary soldier would probably prefer to use his shield separately.

In these days of enormous weapons, taking, as is the case with our heaviest guns, nearly two minutes to reload, it is more important than ever to reduce as much as possible the percentage of shots wasted; and frequent target practice, by which mainly is a high state of gunnery efficiency to be ensured, will pay in the future even more than it has done in the past. Considering the limited life of our most expensive guns and the high cost of firing them, it is fortunate that the adoption of Messrs. Morris's tube-cannon render it possible to reach a very fair state of efficiency in drill and aiming at very trifling expense, and we earnestly hope that our naval authorities will read aright the lessons of the fight off the Yalu river, and strain every nerve to render our seaman-gunners thoroughly masters of their weapons.

The naval courts-martial return for 1893 shows that one of two things has happened; either the offences hitherto considered serious enough to be brought before this kind of tribunal are diminishing in number, or such offences are more often dealt with summarily and do not, therefore, appear in the report. This much is evident, for the number of courts-martial on seamen and marines afloat has decreased steadily during the last decade, and the charges recorded in 1893 amount to less than one-half of those recorded in 1883. At the same time the total number of men serving has increased from 45,881 to 63 175, so that the percentage of offenders, now about 0·17, is not quite a third of what it was ten years ago. The truth is that the conduct of the majority of seamen is as we said a forthnight ago, very much improved, and as a consequence not only courts-martial sentences but minor punishments have diminished, and with the need for it the machinery of punishment. It is, therefore, a large order to propose to suddenly spring upon the Navy in its present state the young roughs, who neither "fear God nor regard man," because forsooth their cost to the State would be "considerably less than if they were allowed to become habitual criminals." The "Northampton" experiment troubled us not a little because we feared a reversion to the state of affairs that existed half a century ago, but the suggestion of "A. W. W." if carried out, would probably mean an immediate recrudescence of crime, followed by the reintroduction of the "cat."

The notion which "A. W. W." has got into his head is cherished by many well-meaning people throughout the country who mistake the nature of the Navy's needs. It is not so long ago since the good folk who are interested in the industrial and reformatory ships interviewed the First Lord of the Admiralty with similar suggestions to make. If these philanthropists would or could raise the moral and physical standards of the boys in their schoolships, there might be no further objection to admitting their proteges, but is it just to our sailors or their parents to leaven the former with a percentage of the offspring of the criminal classes? There was a time, happily gone by, when our men-of-war were looked upon in the light of reformatories and common pounds for rogues, vagabonds, and incorrigible law-breakers of all kinds. That this is so no longer is not due to the thoughtless among the benevolent, the wasteful among the charitable. It is a great pity that the provincial Press allows itself to be misled on this subject, for if there were any difficulty in recruiting for the Navy it would be because an erroneous idea got abroad in the country that service on the lower deck was no longer fit for the sons of decent-minded, sober and respectable people. That at the present time no such difficulty exists is a proof that the small shopkeeper and better-class artisan knows what to do with his boys, and appreciates the advantages which the Navy offers above all other trades and professions.

The death of that much-respected officer, Admiral le Bourgeois, just as he was about to hoist his flag in the Magenta, which is now the flag-ship of the Second Division of the French Mediterranean Squadron, has cast deep gloom upon the port of Toulon. The Magenta now flies the pennant of Captain Rouvier, and her late commander, Captain le Borgne de Kerambosquer, take the Hoche to Brest, where she is to receive her quick-firing armament. Vice-Admiral de la Jaille, from the Reserve Squadron, has assumed command of the Active Squadron, which is to be augmented by the battleships Courbet and Redoutable, as well as by two protected cruisers, the new torpedo-catcher D'Iberville replacing the Levrier and the sea-going torpedo-boat Lansquenet. It is expected that the Duperre will be transferred to the Reserve Squadron, and thus no vessel steaming less than 15 knots will remain in the Active Squadron, which is a great improvement since the days when the Bayard, Vauban, and Duguesclin reduced the squadron to nine knots speed. The battleships will be the Formidable, Baudin, Marceau, Neptune, Magenta, Hoche (upon her return from Brest), Devastation, Courbet, and Redoutable. The Minister of Marine has issued orders, according to custom, for placing the Mediterranean Reserve Squadron and a division of the Northern Squadron in the category known as disponibilite armee, which was instituted mainly owing to the instances of M. Brisson, who reported upon the naval budget under the Ministry of M. Barbey. The fact that this instruction has been issued sauf contre-ordre leads to the surmise that some change in regard to the Reserve Squadron is contemplated. Economies are foreshadowed, for it is known that the large number of vessels maintained in full commission or in disponibilite leads

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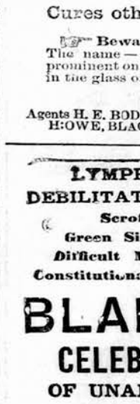

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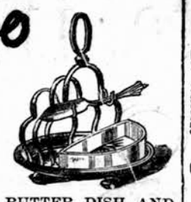

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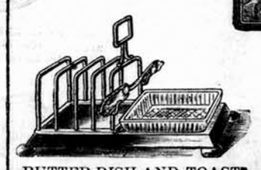

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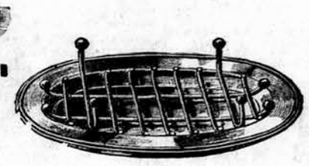

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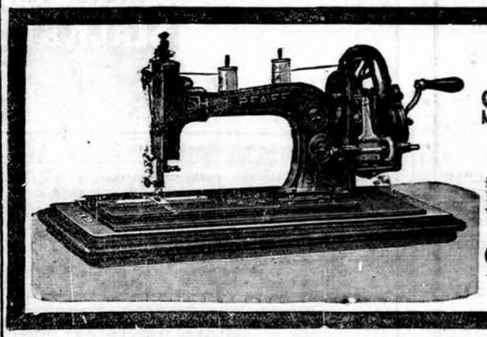

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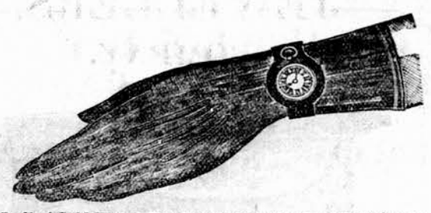
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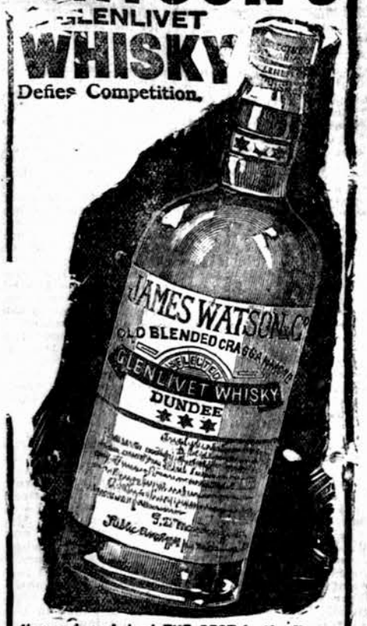

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